The Bee.

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Choice Roasted Rio Coffee, per lb	27
Mandheling Java Coffee, roasted per lb	28
Arabian Mocha Coffee, roasted, per lb	28
W S T B Blend Coffee, roasted, per lb	32
Bensdorp's Cocoa, per ½ lb pkg	35
Finest Oolong Tea, per lb	80
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We Retail Imported, Key West and Domestic Cigars at Wholesale Prices!

Choice Garden Leaf Japan Tea, per lb	30
Green Olive Oil Castile soap, per lb	12
Fine Maple Syrup, per gal	1 20
Fine Sherry Wine, per qt bot	60
Fine Cooking Brandy, per qt bot	1 00
Broiled White Fish, 2 lb cans, per can	20
" " " 1 lb cans, per can	12
Salmon Steak, per can	20
Green Turtle per can	40
Kippered Herring, per can	25
Smoked Boneless Herring, per box	15
Barton & Guestier's Olive Oil, qts	70
Hire's Root Beer, per doz	2 00
" " " per bottle	20
7 lbs Schumacher's Oat Meal for	25
Schumacher's Rolled Avena, per lb	05
Schumacher's Rolled Wheat, per 2 lb carton	15
Schumacher's Parched Farinose, per 2 lb carton	15
Kennedy's Select Sodas, 2 lb carton	20
Bass Ale, Dog Head, per doz	2 25
Bass Ale, White Label, per doz	2 25
Bethesda Water, per case	4 00
" " per bottle	35
Apollinaris Water, qts, per case	7 50
" " " per doz	2 00

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OF COURSE ITS WET

When it rains, and we still sell our Wall Paper cheap to make our improvements.

Allen & Parkhurst

IN THE BEE TO-DAY.

WEATHER.

Ohio forecast—Clearing, fair weather; cooler and possibility of slight frosts along the lake shore. Northwesterly winds.

Lower Michigan—Cooler clearing weather, light frosts probable to-night. Warmer Sunday. Northerly winds.

Local indications for the next 24 hours from 8 p. m.—Stationary temperature, fair weather, followed by warmer to-morrow. Northwesterly winds.

LOCAL.

Death at the infirmary.
That denial on police matters.
Calls for regimental reunions.
Important marine intelligence.
The Railway Clerks' excursion,
Seventh ward democrats in line.
Hop tea don't go with Uncle Sam.
Council committees' work last night.
Another episode in Fred Kumler's life.
Some inside history on the gambling raid.
A column for railroaders and business men.
The hair-pulling going on in Republican ranks.
The Brownings purchase some gilt-edged oil territory.
The Roberts case—interviews with interested parties.
Gas trustees decide to furnish free gas to November 1 for consumers who change contracts.

UNITED STATES.

The rain makers.
National brewers.
Gossip from Fostoria.
Union Veteran union.
Train robbers captured.
Bloody tragedy in Kentucky.
The candidacy of Judge Sutphen.
A crazy man boils himself to death.
Disastrous floods in New York state.
Believed that Musgrave is still alive.
The German boom gaining strength.
The "Old Dominion" disabled at sea.
Jack, the window smasher, in Brooklyn.
Political situation in Northwestern Ohio.
A Buffalo man forces his wife to drink poison.
Burying the victims of the New York disaster.
Story of the railroad wreck in North Carolina.
Foster switched McKinley on to the silver idea much against his will.

FOREIGN.

Canadian population.
The German corn duties.
Smuggling along the Irish coast.
The Freeman's Journal against Parnell.
Balmaceda's war enemies to be severely punished.
Capt. Andrews, of the Mermaid, picked up at sea almost dead.

FOR KILLING STOKESBURY.

Result of the Hearing at Kenton.

The Coroner's Finding in the Case—The One Hundred and First Reunion.

Fostoria, O., Aug. 28.—(Special)—The preliminary hearing of the case of the state vs. John Fruth, of this city and Bristol & Crawford for the killing of Stokesbury, was held at Kenton, Tuesday and Wednesday. The evidence of all witnesses was to the effect that Fruth jumped onto Stokesbury for a remark he supposed the latter had made concerning him, but which was really meant for some one else; and had thrown him and pounded him on the head and face; that Bristol had taken an active part in the pounding and that Crawford had helped to take Fruth off Stokesberry. The coroner's decision was as follows:

After hearing the testimony and examining the body, I do find that Jacob S. Stokesbury came to his death by violence at the hands of J. C. Fruth, by being assaulted and beaten with some blunt implement or instrument, and thereby receiving mortal wounds and bruises which produced death within 30 minutes. I do further find that one, John Bristol, was concerned in the perpetration of said violence and death, as an accessory during, before and after said assault and fact.

C. E. EDWARDS, Acting Coroner.

This, with the physician's findings and testimony of the various witnesses, was enough to cause Fruth to be bound over to the grand jury in the sum of $5,000, Bristol to be held as an accessory, and Crawford to be released. Fruth's people here, being well-to-do, will probably furnish his bail.

About one hundred and twenty-five old soldiers of the One Hundred and First regiment, O. V. I., met in reunion here yesterday. Chicago Junction was selected as the place of meeting on the last Thursday in August, 1892.

ALL CANADA COMBINED

Would Make Two Cities in the United States.

Discouraging Statements Given Out by the Census Bureau on the Population.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 28.—The census returns have been issued. The showing is disappointing. The total population has reached 4,823,344, compared with 4,324,810 in 1881; an increase of only 498,534 or 11.52 per cent. The maritime provinces are stationary. Quebec only holds its own, while Ontario shows a slight gain. The population in the western part of the dominion had an enormous increase.

TO BE PUNISHED.

The Rebels Can Expect No Favor in Chili.

The Government of Balmaceda Will be Severe

With the Men Who Have Sought to Overthrow It.

A Student Wanted to Try on the Holy Coat.

Emperor William Cannot be Made to Believe That a Reduction in Corn Duties Is Necessary to Germany's Welfare.

London, Aug. 28.—Advices at the Chilian legation fully confirm the news of Balmaceda's victory. The members of the legation were at their offices much later than usual last night waiting for further news, and their smiling faces were sufficient to assure the visitor that what they had received was satisfactory.

Attache Pereira, of the legation, said the insurrection was now at an end, but that there had been no doubt from the beginning as to what the end would be. He declined to express any opinion as to what punishment would be meted out to the rebels, saying that the laws of Chili provided for that. Neither was he willing to reveal the contents of any dispatch alluding to Bolivia. That was for the minister, he said, and the minister was too busy to be seen.

Senor Pereira, however, both by his tone and manner showed that things would go hard with the captive leaders of the rebellion and also with the republic that had recognized the insurgents.

An English merchant, who has just returned from Valparaiso, said it was difficult for an European to imagine the hatred with which the two factions of Chilians regard each other.

Its intensity explains the horrible slaughters that have occurred during the war and the refusal to give quarter by land or sea. The merchant said that business was virtually at a standstill in Valparaiso and that it would take a long time to regain the trade that had been lost.

He added that the common Chilian soldier was the best fighter in South America, a trait largely derived from the strain of Arucanian blood, the Arucanian Indians being a peculiarly brave and indomitable race.

The result of the insurrection, he added, did not surprise him as there was no widespread popular feeling against Balmaceda.

A dispatch from Treves says that much scandal was created yesterday by a young man dressed like a student, who showed a disposition to take the holy coat out of its case and examine it. He was promptly pushed out of the cathedral and turned over to the police authorities. He is said to be slightly insane.

Crowds continue to pour into the city to see the relic.

A Berlin dispatch says that Minister Miquel, of the finance department had a long conference with the kaiser, but failed to bring the sovereign around to his views as to a reduction of the corn duties.

The kaiser believed that the present crisis can be tided over without resort to such an extraordinary remedy and that the suspension of the corn duties would have a tendency to shake the confidence of agriculturists in the government.

The English authorities are much concerned by the increase of smuggling on the Irish coast. A considerable quantity of smuggled tobacco and liquors has lately been seized from shop keepers at Cape Clear and in other places near the sea. The old spirit of smuggling, once rampant in extensive districts of Ireland is again attracting people who find it an easy mode of living.

The electrical exhibition, to be held in the Crystal palace, London, has been postponed from November, 1891, to the 1st of January, 1892, on which date the exhibition will be formally opened. It is intended to make it as perfect as possible, a display of the latest novelties in electrical science

Delayed by a Washout.

Try, N. Y., Aug. 28.—A big washout occurred on the New York Central tracks, near Sebodack, last night, and the train from New York, due in this city at 11:40, was several hours late. No Boston & Albany trains could pass in or out, and a serious delay was experienced.

One of the Victims.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 28.—The lady mentioned in the account of the Statesville wreck as unidentified and wearing a ring engraved with several initials, is beyond doubt the wife of F. H. White, of this city. Mrs. White has been spending the summer at Hillsboro, N. C., and Mr. White had received a letter stating that she had started for Statesville.

Saturday, August 29th.

DUNLAP

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Adding new goods. Our purchases of Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry during this month has exceeded any purchases of any previous years in the same month, consequently we are able to show the very latest novelties, and will make prices as low as high grade goods can be sold.

J. J. FREEMAN,

We close at 6:30, except Saturday. 313 SUMMIT STREET

NEW TORPEDO BOAT TO BE BUILT

It Will Be Constructed Entirely of Domestic Material.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Bids were opened at the navy department to-day for the construction, exclusive of armament and of torpedoes and their appendages, of a steel, twin-screw, sea-going torpedo boat.

The advertisement stipulated that in all its parts, including shafting, the vessel shall be constructed of material of a domestic manufacture; that the speed developed by the vessel upon the trial trip shall be 24 knots per hour; that for speed developed above that guarantee the contractor shall receive a premium of from $10,000 to $14,000 a knot, and that if the vessel fails to develop the guaranteed speed deductions shall be made from the contract price at the rate of $2,500 per knot.

The secretary of the navy may reject the vessel if she shall fail to develop a speed of 22 knots per hour.

There were but two bids submitted, and were for department plans. They were: The Cowles Engineering company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., $117,490, and the Iowa Iron Works of Dubuque, Ia., $113,500.

WHY CARNOT DID NOT COME.

England Was Afraid That to Invite Him Might Anger Germany.

Paris, Aug. 28.—La Liberte recently asserted that at about the time of the visit of the German emperor to England, Queen Victoria expressed to Lord Salisbury her desire to receive President Carnot in England as the guest of the nation.

Lord Salisbury, while approving of her majesty's idea, suggested that such a visit at the present time might be considered as an unfriendly manifestation toward Germany.

Acting on her premier's advice, the queen consented to defer the gratification of her wishes in the matter until the spring of 1892.

Such meagre information as can be obtained in diplomatic circles seems to confirm La Liberte's statement. The royal invitation, it is expected, will be formally issued in February next, and the president will probably journey to London in May following.

Deeds of a Crazy Man.

Elmira, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Patrick Griffin, a lunatic who was taken to the county jail Wednesday afternoon, attempted to kill his brother, and set fire to his cell yesterday. It took the united efforts of all the keepers in the jail to overpower Griffin, so that they could extinguish the flames. There was almost a panic among the other prisoners.

TWENTY MEN KILLED.

News from the North Carolina Wreck.

The Entire Train Plunged Down Sixty Feet.

The Sad Accident Said to Have Been Caused by Spreading Rails—Not One in the Sleeper Escaped.

Charlotte, S. C., Aug. 28.—One of the most disastrous railroad wrecks known in the annals of this state occurred yesterday morning about 2 o'clock at Boston's bridge, two miles west of Statesville, on the Western North Carolina road.

Passenger train No. 9, known as the fast mail, which made up at Salisbury, pulled out on time (1 a. m.) loaded with passengers. It was composed of a baggage and mail car, second and first-class coaches, Pullman sleeper, and Superintendent Bridge's private car. This sleeper, which was from Goldsboro, usually contains a good number of passengers from northern points, and last night was no exception. The run to Statesville was made on time, a distance of 25 miles, but just after leaving Statesville there is a high stone bridge spanning Third creek, and down into this creek plunged the entire train, a distance of at least 75 feet, wrecking the whole train and carrying death and destruction with it.

Twenty passengers were killed outright, nine seriously injured and about twenty badly bruised and shaken up. The scene at the wreck beggars description.

The night was dismal and to add to the horror of the situation the water in the creek was high.

It was only through the most heroic efforts of those who had hurried to the scene of the wreck that the injured were not drowned.

The accident was caused by the spreading of the rails. The bridge was not injured and trains are running on schedule time. Twenty dead bodies are now lying in a warehouse at Statesville. The injured are having the best of care at private residences and hotels. The following is

A List of the Killed:

William West, engineer, Sailsbury, N. C.
Warren Fry, fireman, Hickory, N. C.
H. K. Linster, baggagemaster, Statesville, N. C.
W. M. Houston, Greenboro, N. C.
P. Barnett, Asheville, N. C.
Samuel Gorman, Asheville, N. C.
Charles Bennett, Hendersonville, N. C.
W. J. Fisher, Campsbell, S. C.
J. B. Austin, Hickory, N. C.
T. Brodie, drummer, New York.
J. M. Sikes, Clarksville, Tenn.
Mrs. Poole, Williamston, N. C.
Jule Thefer, traveling salesman.
Doc Wells, colored Pullman porter.
John Davis, Statesville, N. C.
Mr. McCormick, Alexandria, Va.

The Injured.

George W. Sanderlin, state auditor, was on the wrecked train. He was painfully injured. Among others who escaped with injuries more or less serious are: Col. E. B. Cameron, of the governor's staff; Patrick E. Ransom, Northampton county, N. C.; Otto Ransom, Norfolk, Va.; Worth Elliott, Hickory, N. C; George Bowles, Atlanta; Col. O. W. Lawson, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Lewellan Pool, Williamston, N. C.; Mrs. R. S. and Miss Ophelia Moore, Helena, Ark.; A. S. Link and wife, Lexington, Ky.; B. N. Estes, Jr., Memphis, Tenn.; John Gage, Asheville; R. E. Johnston, Newberry, S. C.; Conductor Spaugh, sleeping car conductor, H. C. Cleeper; and Flagman Shoaf.

Mrs. Poole was drowned before aid could reach here. Three bodies have not been identified; one of these is an old lady, another is a lady with a ticket in her pocket which reads "Mrs. George McCormick and mother, Elmwood, N. C." The third is also a lady. Upon her finger is a ring engraved "T. H. W. to M. R." It is thought that all bodies have not been taken out of the debris, which is piled up so high that it is impossible to make an examination. Crowds have flocked to the scene all day and the accident has cast a gloom over the entire community. Not a soul came out of the sleeper alive. Miss Ophelia Moore, of Helena, Ark., died after being taken out of the wreck.

Burying the Dead.

New York, Aug. 28—Nine unidentified and three identified bodies of the victims of the Park place disaster were this morning taken from the morgue and sent to Evergreen cemetery where they will be buried, three in one grave.

Made an Assignment.

New York, Aug. 28.—Walter Carr & Co.' produce dealers at No. 15 Harrison street assigned to-day to Robert J. Dean, without preferences.

A WAKE OF RUIN

Left by a Cloud Burst in New York State.

Little Creeks Turned Into Turbulent Streams.

Houses Washed Away to Destruction.

Damage to the Extent of a Hundred Thousand.

An Unprecedented Rise In the Waters of Glass House Lake—Later Reports Will Undoubtedly Tell of Loss of Life.

Troy, N. Y., August 28.—There was a cloudburst in the mountains near Sand Lake yesterday afternoon and the damage resulting was the heaviest that had ever visited this county or vicinity from such a cause.

The heavy rain for two days had swollen the mountain streams that enter Glass House lake but no fears were felt until the cloudburst came.

Glass House lake rose with startling rapidity and the water crept up towards the Glass House hotel, kept by Henry McChesney, and which was filled with summer boarders.

The first story had to be abandoned soon and the inmates congregated on the upper floors where from windows and doors the rise of water was watched with fear and trembling.

Meanwhile the barn, with its horses, stock and wagons, was swept away.

On went the flood toward Sliter's Corners, about three quarters of a mile away, sweeping before it bridges and buildings and carrying terror to the hearts of the farmers, who felt that their labor of the year would be swept away.

The house of Ezra Knowlson was nearly carried away. The water filled the cellar and first floor.

The blacksmith shop of Lewis Adams suffered similarly and several horses were drowned.

Mr. Knowlson's house was afterwards completely submerged and the family had a narrow escape from being drowned.

They left just before the fury of the flood advanced upon them and escaped to higher ground. Mr. Knowlson's house is situated on the bank of the lake. The water rose to a depth of three feet in his barn.

At Sliter's corners all the bridges were washed away as though they had been made of straw.

When the flood reached the general store of John Huntly, situated across the street from Crape's hotel, the entire building was lifted from its foundation and swept on with the stream.

Everything in the store was flooded and the big wooden structure toppled over on its side and floated away, distributing its contents along the path of the flood.

A barn in the rear of Huntley's store was inundated and two horses were drowned.

The water rushed toward Averill Park and spread out over the flats until between the Baptist and Presbyterian churches it extended over the prolific crops nearly a mile wide.

Water poured through the Beverwyck hosiery mill owned by A. B. Knowlson. The goods were completely ruined.

The volume of water that was released by the breaking of the dam was of mammoth proportions and carried destruction in its path. Everything went before it and the country for miles around was flooded.

The water was too rapid for the circuitous current of the Wynantskill, and instead of following in the bed it spread over the surrounding farm lands.

The Wynantskill creek, which forms from Glasshouse lake, runs along the Wynantskill road from Albia as far as the village of Wynantskill, at a distance of about two hundred yards and is ordinarily about twenty feet wide and from a foot to three feet deep.

This little stream had swollen to gigantic proportions, rising over its banks and flooding the fields along its course for a quarter of a mile on each side, forming one unbroken sheet of water, a mile long and a half mile wide, covering crops and flooding orchards, barnyards and cellars.

At the village of Wynantskill great excitement prevailed and the residents had all collected at the bridge watching the mad torrent as it rose so rapidly that the rise was discernible with the eye.

Actual measurement showed the rise to be about three inches in 10 minutes, and about 9:30 the water had reached the level of the road and soon was pouring down the street a foot deep.

Strope's roadhouse and the houses on the south side of the street were flooded, and a barn back of the blacksmith shop was partially demolished.

Whether anyone was drowned by the deluge cannot be determined, although several are missing. That a flood of such seriousness as this would occur and no lives be lost seems almost impossible. It is expected that when communication is restored there will be reports of missing persons.

The damage is probably $100,000. The cutting away of the mountain forests is largely responsible for this and similar floods.

A telephone dispatch from the county house at 1:30 a. m. said the creek was rising and part of Smart's paper mill had been carried away.

It is reported that Reiley's dam at Albia has been carried away. The railroad bridge at the foot of Batavia street, this city, was carried away by the flood at 1:40 a. m.

All travel on the east side of the river was suspended, and New York trains this morning went down on the west side to Albany.

DELAYED BY WASHOUTS.

Much Damage Caused to Railroad Property.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The blockade caused by washouts on the Hudson river division of the New York Central was broken about 10 o'clock a. m. and trains from New York which had been stalled all night at Hudson began coming around to this city over the Chatham branch to Chatham, and from Chatham to Albany over the Boston & Albany road.

As fast as they came in they were made up into specials and sent west. There is a washout of a quarter of a mile just above Hudson, and one of 30 feet at Castleton.

It will take until Sunday to repair the road, but trains are delayed only one hour by taking the Chatham route. The Delaware & Hudson and the West Shore roads are all right.

There was a big storm at Berlin, N. Y., last night. Crops were destroyed and houses carried away. Miss Addie Taylor, aged 55, and Charles Smith, a boy, were drowned.

At Hoag's corners a mill and tenement house and two iron bridges were washed away.

SHERMAN AT PAULDING.

He Talks on the Money Question at Length.

Paulding, O., August 28.—Paulding was crowded with republicans from all sections yesterday to hear the long heralded speech of Senator John Sherman.

Senator Sherman was greeted at the 7:30 a. m. train by a large crowd, who waited anxiously for his coming, and when he had stepped from the train crowded around to see him, and, if possible, to grasp his hand. He then stepped in the waiting carriage, and, following the Paulding band, was driven to the Thompson house, where the day's headquarters were established.

About 2:45 o'clock the bands led the way to the grove near the depot where the

Senator Was to Speak,

And when all was in readiness Prosecuting Attorney W. H. Snook, in a neat little speech, introduced the senator. His speech was greeted with enthusiasm. All day republicans and democrats alike called at the hotel to get a word with the famous statesman.

The senator's speech was devoted to the money question.

RUSSIAN DISTRESS.

The Grain Holders Getting Rich at the Expense of the Poor.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 28.—The town council of Moscow is considering a proposition to compel all employers to furnish their workmen with rye bread at the normal, or about one-half the present price. Experienced persons say that the rye ukase will merely have the effect of enriching a few dealers who are holding grain for famine prices.

That severe distress exists among the peasants is every day becoming more evident. Along the Volga hitherto prosperous German colonists are now in severe straits for food. At Vitobsk, Dunaberg and other points riots among the people to prevent the exportation of rye are reported.

Foul Water in the Sandusky.

Tiffin, O., Aug. 28.—(Special)—Again is complaint made that dead and putrifying fish are contaminating the water of the Sandusky river until it has become unfit for use by the stock.

So intolerable has become the stench that the township trustees have been called upon at several places to bury the fish, and many wagon loads have been shoveled up and burned.

Gradually Losing Power.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 28.—In the house of commons last night Sir Richard Cartwright's motion, censuring the government for its abuse of the power of issuing governor general warrants during the past year, was lost on a decision by a vote of 97 to 82. The majority of 15 is the smallest the government has had during the session.

SAVED BY COUNTY LINES.

Frank Dudley, the Negro, Swung to a Tree,

But the Five Kendalls Left in their Cells.

The Mob Decided at the Last Minute That the Latter Did Not Come Within Their Jurisdiction.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 28.—About 1 o'clock this morning 125 masked men marched into town on horse back, and going directly to the jail, where were confined Frank Dudley, the negro who killed Farmer Hubbe on Monday night, and also the Kendalls, jailed for killing the Jarvis brothers on the streets of that city yesterday.

They demanded the key to their cell. The jailer at first refused, but after viewing the mob he saw it was useless for him to resist their demand and handed the keys to the leader. Some of the cooler headed members of the mob were then selected to go into the jail and bring out Dudley and the five Kendalls, father and four sons, but the latter begged piteously and were allowed to remain in the cell.

Dudley was found crouched down in one corner of his cell. He was hurried out into the streets and after a short consultation the mob took him to a small wood half a mile this side of Georgetown and swung him up to a limb. The members of the mob then dispersed. They were from Frankfort, Midway and Stamping Ground.

The reason assigned for allowing the Kendalls to remain unhung, when their crime was worse than Dudley's, is that the mob was composed of Frankfort and Woodford county men, and it did not want to meddle with a Scott county affair.

BARNES WILL NOT GO.

The People's Party Stick to the Tiffin Man.

John Seitz Opens His Campaign From the Steps of the State House in Columbus.

Columbus, Aug. 28.—The state central committee of the People's party met here yesterday, sixteen of the twenty-one members being present.

All but two of the candidates on the state ticket attended the meeting and Hon H. E. Taubeneck, of Illinois, chairman of the national committee; W. W. Wilkins and S. H. Snyder, of Kansas, prominent members in the new party movement, were present to advise with their Ohio brethren.

The meeting was held with closed doors, and sensational reports are in circulation to the effect that the meeting was a stormy one, and that efforts were made to remove Dr. H. F. Barnes from the chairmanship of the state committee.

It is stated that these reports are false, and Frank Rist, candidate for lieutenant-governor, is authority for the statement that the meeting was harmonious in all respects, and that every act of Chairman Barnes, since the Springfield convention, met with the unqualified approval of the committee and candidates.

Mr. Rist denies that there is any dissatisfaction with Chairman Barnes and terms the statement that some of the candidates will withdraw from the ticket unless Dr. Barnes resigns the chairmanship the veriest bosh. He says Dr. Barnes will remain at the head of the committee until after the election and that there will be no withdrawals from the ticket.

The most encouraging reports were received from different parts of the state. Mr. Rist is confident that the people's party candidates for the legislature will be elected in at least fourteen counties, but said seven were democratic and seven republican. Where the democrats are in the majority, Mr. Rist said, the republicans had indorsed the people's candidates, and in counties where republicans predominated the democrats had taken like action.

The campaign was formally opened last night by Hon. John Seitz, who addressed about 500 people at the east front of the state house. He was followed by Mr. Snyder, of Kansas, and Hugo Preyer, of Cleveland.

AS VIEWED IN DUNDEE.

Manufacturers Discuss the McKinley Law.

London, Aug. 28.—The leading manufacturers and exporters engaged in the American trade at Dundee are divided in opinion on the effect of the McKinley law in the linen trade.

The prohibitive tariff has killed the exportation of cheap domestic linens, and manufacturers are using smaller yarns and exporting only expensive goods.

The jute trade has been little affected. The abolition of the duty on raw jute, it is held, should create a jute industry in the United States.

Capitalists, however, are shy of laying out money to erect works in America, which a popular vote might at any time render useless.

Besides, it is argued, the tendency of protected countries is toward over-production, and at such a heavy cost the exportation of the surplus would be impossible, the result being, as in the French linen trade, an occasional glut and shutting down of factories.

Therefore, it is contended, the McKinley law tends to scare capital.

A heavy demand is commencing for British burlaps for the transportation of American grain to Europe, the American farmers preferring to pay the duty on such goods rather than pay an exorbitant price to the syndicate of American manufacturers.

THE CAT HAS ESCAPED.

Foster Switched McKinley Off the Track.

Knew His Tariff Idea Would Kill Him.

The Great Republican Party of Ohio Pleads Guilty to Being on the Wrong Side.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The action of the republican editors of Ohio in taking a back track on the tariff and making the silver question the principal issue in the campaign of McKinley for governor has excited a great deal of interest here.

Though McKinley himself led the way by making free coinage the leading subject of discussion in his opening speech, it is known that he was opposed to this course, and that it was with difficulty that he was induced to accept it. Not until the whole party was thoroughly alarmed by the evidence that it would be a losing fight with McKinley tariff as the chief issue, and he was repeatedly warned that it must not be pressed too conspicuously to the front, was he brought to a realization of the fact that he would have to subordinate his favorite hobby.

Mr. Foster is credited with having brought about this change of position. It is known that he was dissatisfied with McKinley's plan of campaign, and that some time ago he came to the conclusion that McKinley was a baby in politics, and it is said that he has had to work very hard with him to induce him to divert attention from the tariff.

McKinley is probably honest in the belief that a majority of the people of Ohio are satisfied with his method of taxation, and his managers have found it extremely difficult to get him to pay any attention to other issues. It appears, however, that the unpopularity of the McKinley tariff among the farmers is so great that even he has been convinced that it will cause him the loss of some votes, and his managers were about ready to throw up their hands if everything else was to be subordinated to that issue.

The Farmers' alliance orators are doing as much as are the democrats to expose the McKinley bill, and they reach voters whom the democrats cannot influence.

With two parties opposed to each other and having different aims, both attacking the measure, the republicans are at a disadvantage on that issue, as the editors and managers have discovered. Foster is very confident, however, that a great deal of the loss that may be expected on account of the unpopularity of the McKinley bill may be made up on the silver question. But unless the reports here are very misleading, they are apt to find that the free coinage of silver is quite as popular in Ohio as tariff reform has grown to be. Reports received by the alliance managers here, who are in constant communication with their workers all over the state, indicate that both tariff reform and free coinage are very strong with the farmers.

ADRIFT ON THE OCEAN.

A Big Steamship at the Mercy of the Storm.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 28.—The steamship Old Dominion, of the Old Dominion line, is drifting in a helpless condition about 16 miles off Abscom lighthouse. The vessel became disabled yesterday morning by the breaking of a shaft and is drifting in a northeasterly direction. The first officer and four sailors came ashore here in a boat and telegraphed the information to the owners of the vessel in New York.

The steamship has provisions enough to last at least 24 hours.

MUST FIGHT SINGLE HANDED

Sensational Scene in the Freeman's Journal Office.

The Directors Censured for Supporting Parnell and the Policy of the Paper Changed.

Dublin, Aug. 28. — An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Freeman's Journal company, limited, took place at the Imperial hotel, this city, for the purpose of considering the position which the directors have taken up in respect to the division now existing between the national parties, and as to whether, in the opinion of the shareholders, there should or should not be a change made in the constitution of the board, or, if deemed advisable, to pass a resolution or resolutions thereon, so that whatever decision the shareholders may come to may be given effect to.

The meeting was a stormy one, and there were hot words exchanged between the supporters of Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, son of the founder of the paper, who was desirous that the Freeman's Journal should no longer support Mr. Parnell, and the present board of directors who recently overruled Mr. Gray when he took his stand against his former friend.

Finally, upon the shareholders being polled, a vote of censure was passed by a large majority.

The directors were blamed for the policy which they had adopted in regard to Mr. Parnell, and it is expected that they will tender their resignations. The office of the Freeman's Journal is guarded by police.

The paper will appear to-day as a Parnellite organ, but on and after Saturday it will be published in the interests of the Nationalists.

BANKERS RUN FOSTER.

How the Secretary of the United States Treasury

Is Playing Into the Hands of the Money Kings.

He Evolved a Clever Plan, But the Pressure Was so Great That He Had to Drop It.

New York, Aug. 28.—The Herald says: When Secretary Foster found the gold in the national treasury running low with the 4½ per cents due on September 1 he was puzzled to know how to replenish the supply.

The express companies charged 75 cents on $1,000 for shipping currency from the east to the west, and when the demand began to come into the New York banks from the western cities for money to move the great crops all the shipments were at first made that way.

The eastern banks, of course, sent legal tenders to their western correspondents. Then Secretary Foster caused it to be made known to the western banks that the treasury department would ship money to any part of the west for 15 cents per $1,000.

Therefore the western banks accompanied every draft on a New York bank with an order to ship through the treasury. When the New York banks went to the sub-treasury in Wall street to deposit the money for shipment, they found to their surprise that Assistant Treasurer Roberts insisted upon the deposit of gold coin or gold certificates. When asked if the secretary had issued any order to that effect Mr. Roberts admitted that there had been no official order, but he said "it was the practice."

The bankers called Mr. Roberts' attention to the fact that it was an entirely new practice to insist upon all gold for such shipment, but the assistant treasurer was obdurate. The bankers protested, but there was no help for them.

The result has been that every New York bank which has received during the last two months an order for currency to supply a western bank has been obliged to deposit against it either gold coin or gold certificates in the subtreasury in Wall street.

Then the government, instead of sending the gold to the west, has simply put it in the vaults and sent out a telegraphic order to the subtreasury at Chicago, or the nearest government depository, for the bank wanting this money to transmit to the bank legal tenders. So successful has this policy been that the gold reserves in the national treasury have been increased about $12,000,000 in about six weeks. On June 30 the supply of gold in the treasury aggregated $117,667,722. At present the total is $129,402,927.

Meantime, the gold reserves in the New York banks have fallen so low through this strong drain that many bank officers have become somewhat alarmed.

There has been a good deal of grumbling within the last week, and inasmuch as there was no immediate prospect of decrease in the demand for currency from the west, there have been several informal conferences in bank parlors to determine what concerted action the banks might take in the way of reprisal upon the secretary of the treasury.

There is no doubt that serious action by the bankers in that direction would have been attempted had it not been for the action of Secretary Foster.

He had kept his eye upon the New York banks. He privately communicated with National Treasurer Roberts, and yesterday when bankers sent to the subtreasury to make their currency shipments to the west, they were surprised and pleased to be informed by the suave Mr. Roberts that the "practice" of the department had been changed, and that the treasury would accept one-half gold and one-half legal tenders.

This concession satisfied the New York bankers for the time being. It has put a stop for the present to the talk about a systematic combination of the bankers against the secretary of the treasury. In financial circles yesterday it was admitted that Mr. Foster had been very shrewd and has fairly outwitted the New York banks.

GREAT TIME IN STORE.

Democratic Gathering of National Importance.

The Chief Executives of Thirty-Seven States to be Invited to Ohio This Fall.

Columbus, Aug., 28.—The democratic state committee is arranging for the biggest political meeting that was ever held in Ohio.

It is to be democratic governors' day, and the intention is to have every democratic governor in the United States present. The meeting will be held in or near this city the latter part of September, the exact date to be hereafter determined.

There are about 30 states whose executive chairs are filled by democrats, and every one of those governors will be invited. It is intended that this meeting shall eclipse any thing of the sort ever attempted, and if he is able Judge Thurman is to be asked to preside.

Gov. Campbell continues to improve. He rode out to-day with Mrs. Campbell and the children, and is feeling so well that he thinks he may go to his office Saturday. He has given up the idea of going to the sea-shore and will probably fill all his engagements, beginning at Urichsville September 3d.

OPEN REPUBLICAN BALL.

Ohio Republicans Who Cannot Go McKinley.

A Mass Meeting to Be Held at Columbus Will be Addressed By Alfred E. Lee.

Columbus, O., Aug. 28.—At the request of Gen. John Beatty, Major A. D. Rodgers, ex-postmaster, and a number of other republicans who sign their names to the request, and who are not in line with Major McKinley on the tariff question, Capt. Alfred E. Lee, the well-known newspaper man and consul to Frankfort on the Main during the Hayes administration, will, on the evening of September 5, deliver an address on the tariff at the east front of the state house.

BLACKMAIL OR BLOOD.

Is the Mafia Thriving in Brooklyn?

The Police Have the Matter Under Investigation.

Citizens Called on for Sums of Money and Warned That Failure to Pay Means Death.

New York, Aug. 28.—(Special)—Members of the Mafia, or a band of equally desperate men, are terrorizing the Italian colony in South Brooklyn by demanding blackmail or blood.

Only the wealthiest of the colony are selected as victims, and the threats which accompany the demand are worthy of the most cold-blooded brigand.

The members of the secret band not only say that the victim's life shall pay the penalty if he does not turn over his wealth, but they also add that his wife and children or others dear to him will follow him to the grave.

Acting Chief of Police McKellar will be called upon to clear the city of the blackmailers and he will also be asked to afford protection to Robert Castellano, of No. 17 President street, whose life, with those of the members of his family, was declared forfeited if he failed to pay $500. He consulted counsel yesterday and the matter will be laid before the police to-day.

Castellano received on Monday a blood-curdling letter which had been postmarked at the general postoffice in Brooklyn on August 23. It bore neither date nor signature.

Here is a translation of the letter, which was in Italian, with many suggestions of the Neapolitan dialect:

Dear Robert: With confidence we turn to you as a true signor and a man of means. First of all, you must pardon us if we are so importunate, but our need compels us to disturb you as a wealthy man. Therefore, before everything, we demand silence and impose it on you, and if you are so unfortunate as to permit this to be known you will pay it with your life. Believe us!

Now, then, we have very much need of $500. This paltry sum is of no interest to you. You will have the goodness to bring the aforesaid sum with you to consign it to the person that will present himself at the City Line (Sea Beach) railroad that goes to Coney island.

Be sure that you put in your jacket buttonhole a flower, for thus will come to you the person to whom you shall consign the aforesaid amount. If you do not do all this, command will follow our prayer. Moreover, you will pay the neglect with your life, not only yourself, but all your children, whom it is in our power to spirit away without your knowing aught of their whereabouts.

Beware! and with few words believe us. Fulfil the command peacefully. If this fails, and should it be known, your life is short. Now, then, on the 15th of September fulfil that which we have said. If you do not do this we have sworn among us four that you will repay it with your blood. We will not fail.

Silence! Fulfil! or death to you and your children!

Castellano is 45 years old and a native of Sorrento, Naples. He has lived in the South Brooklyn Italian colony ever since he came to America. He is an industrious man, works as a day laborer and his wife keeps a store. He is secretary of the Principe Napoli society.

When he received the letter he was somewhat startled. He became convinced that the writers meant what they said, for when he told the story to some of his acquaintances he received the startling news that he was not the only one who had been threatened.

Edoardo Mondaini, a grocer, of No. 44 Union street, and S. Scafidi, a tailor, of No. 112 Degraw street, had also been menaced.

Castellano thought the best course to pursue to save his money and his head would be to bring the matter to the attention of the authorities, so he placed the letters in the hands of Francis A. Corrao, a lawyer, who has an office in the Arbuckle building, in Fulton street. Mr. Corrao will call the attention of Acting Superintendent McKellar to the matter to-day.

That the threatening letter had greatly frightened Castellano was apparent from the nervous manner in which he referred to it when I saw him last night.

"I cannot give the remotest guess as to the origin of the letter," he said, "nor can I explain why they should select me as a victim."

He said that there were certain characters infesting the colony who would not hesitate at murder for a moment if it would further their ends. Asked whether he thought his persecutors were members of the Mafia, he said that while he had no way of knowing that they were members of the society he had no doubt that they belonged to a band organized on the same principles.

Lawyer Carrao said: "The Italians will certainly do their utmost to annihilate this band of would-be assassins. We shall gladly co-operate with the municipal authorities and do our best to destroy these people." He knew, he said, that threatening letters had been received by other Italians in South Brooklyn within a month. Three victims selected are supposed to be persons of means. He discredited the existence in the colony of a branch of the Mafia, but admitted the probability of an organization little better than it.

The Italian colony of Brooklyn, which partially includes the Sixth and Twelfth wards, is made up of the residents of that portion of Union, Sackett, President and Degraw streets below Columbia street. It is a densely populated region, and the Italian residents are variously estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000.

The majority of the people are industrious, but there are many who neither work nor desire to work. For a long time it has been a problem to the people of this region how these idlers live, and the conclusion suggests itself that perhaps they subsist on the contributions that fear extorts from their silent victims.

FORCED TO DRINK POISON.

A Man Makes His Wife Drink Laudanum.

He Stood Over Her With a Hammer and Laughed While She Was Sinking.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Howard D. Earle almost ended his wife's life by forcing her to swallow enough laudanum to kill half a dozen people.

Earle and his wife lived at 183 South Division street. He came home and, handing her a bottle of laudanum, commanding her to drink it, and said he would kill her with a hammer if she didn't.

He grabbed a hammer and, holding it over her head, ordered her to swallow the poison at once.

Seeing the look of murder in his eyes, and fearing every minute her brains would be dashed out, the women allowed Earle to let the laudanum trickle slowly down her throat.

A few minutes later a neighbor found Mrs. Earle in a stupor.

Earle stood over her holding the hammer, and with wild laughter told her that her life would soon be ended.

She was quickly removed to the hospital where her life was saved by timely action.

Earle was arrested and he is now in jail. He says his wife made trouble for him, and he wanted to get rid of her. He is considered insane.

UNION VETERAN UNION.

An Obstinate Lady Removed from the Hall.

Cleveland, Aug. 28.—The Union Veterans' union delegates yesterday had a street parade in the forenoon, and a picnic was held at Forest City park.

The woman's relief union held a strong session in the morning, at which Miss Mary C. Bloomer, of Illinois, was elected president. A few votes had been cast for Mrs. Eldora Hallet, of Bloomington, Ill., and when a motion to make the choice unanimous was made Mrs. Hallet spoke against it.

Upon her refusal to take her seat she was ejected from the hall.

Milan Notes.

Milan, Aug. 28.—(Special)—Chas. Shupe, one of our civil war pensioners, died Tuesday.

Rev. Swan and wife are visiting friends in Milan.

Miss Jessie Mackey, teacher for primary D in our schools this year, is on a visit at New London.

Schools begin Monday, the 31st inst.

Milan and vicinity is suffering from the long continued drouth.

Train Robbers Captured.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 27.—Thornton, Horton and Braswell, the three men who entered the Southern express car between Atlanta and Macon on the night of August 20 and rifled the safe of twenty-three thousand dollars, were captured last night and money recovered. It was the first case of the kind in the history of Georgia.

Disastrous Flood.

Vienna, Aug. 28.—Disastrous storms and floods have occurred throughout Austria, causing great damage. A church at Tualls, on the Italian frontier, was struck by lightning and three women killed. The congregation was panic stricken. One of a hunting party at Pian was killed and four others injured by lightning.

Public Buildings.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Assistant Secretary Crounse to-day selected the southeast corner of Main and Jefferson streets, South Bend, Ind., the property of J. M. Studebaker, as the site for the public building in that city. The price paid was $15,000.

Inspector of Cattle.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Secretary Rusk has appointed Dr. C. L. Morin inspector of cattle at the quarantine stations at Richford and Newport, Vt., with residence at the former place.

Paulding Democrat Sold.

Paulding O., Aug. 28.—The Paulding Democrat has changed hands, N. R. Hysell now having full control, M. J. Eggerman retiring.

Consul From San Salvador.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The treasury department has recognized Senor Baruch as consul general of Salvador at New York.

WAS IT ALL A SNARE?

Suspicion Over the Bones in the Hut

Supposed to be Those of Musgrave.

The Evidence All Points to a Plot by Which It Was Intended to Blot Out His Identity.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 28.—Public sentiment is very much divided here, now that the excitement over the finding of the human remains in the burned log cabin has partially died out, as to whether B. R. Musgrave, the fugitive real estate dealer, was cremated or whether it was a desperate scheme of this daring swindler to destroy all evidence of his identity.

Coroner Mattox, so far as he has made his investigation stated that he was yet undetermined in his belief, that while all the circumstantial evidence pointed to the fact that Musgrave, the last occupant of the cabin, had been burned to death, still there were suspicious circumstances that might show there was a "plant" in the cabin and that it was fired.

Those who knew Musgrave before his flight say they would not be surprised at any desperate plan he might fall upon.

One fact has thus far been fully established by the coroner, and that is that Musgrave was actually in hiding in the hut since last Saturday. Charles M. Trout, Fred Ross, Harry Dodson and Will Dorsey, all well-known citizens, testify that they visited Musgrave at this lonely meeting-place and that they conversed with him for some time.

His signature, "B. R. M.," has also been found on the Bronson house register under date of last Friday night. On the other hand, it is known that Musgrave had a silver watch, and no trace whatever has been found of any part of it, although the building was only a small 12x12 structure and the fire could not have been so intense as to melt it.

There was not a particle of flesh upon the remains, and experts say that some pieces of flesh in a fire of that character would remain hanging to the bones. His trousers contained steel buttons, and yet not a trace of them can be found, although the ruins were raked over carefully.

He also had some silver money, and none of that was found. That the remains are those of a human being, a small man of Musgrave's size, is true, but it seems incredible to the police that a man could have been suffocated and consumed in such a small structure, the two doors of which were both off the hinges.

Had he effected heavy life insurance a strong motive for this deception would be apparent, and an investigation into this branch of the case is now going on. Musgrave's mother and sister reside at 221 North Kinzie avenue. If it was not Musgrave, who was the person consumed? Was it a corpse from the graveyard or were the remains contained in the big valise that Musgrave had with him in the cabin?

Musgrave's friends who visited him in the cabin say they believe he was burned to death by the hay on which he slept catching fire from the fire place on the coal oil burner. They argue that it would be useless for him to bury his identity by resorting to a trick.

The farmers who made the ghastly discovery testified to-day that the remains when seen by them were the framework of a human being with the body bent up, and that when they threw water on it it crumbled and went to pieces.

The Knights of Pythias' emblem with Musgrave's name on it was found about where the pocket would be, and the body itself was at the corner of the building, where Musgrave must have slept.

A KENTUCKY WAR.

Georgetown Excited by a Terrible Tragedy.

Father and Sons Make an Assault Which Results in Three Men's Death.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 27.—A terrible tragedy occurred in town yesterday morning. A feud has existed for some time between 'Squire Kendall's boys and the Jarvis boys. The Kendalls came to town armed with guns and their father procured one after getting here.

Kendall saw John Jarvis, the only Jarvis who had a gun, and shot him. Barrell Jarvis ran into the store room of A. J. Montgomery, and the elder Kendall fired at him but missed him, shooting A. J. Montgomery, a prominent citizen of this place. He then found Jarvis and shot him in the yard back of the store. The men have all died. The Kendalls are in jail and excitement is intense.

CHOOSING A PRESIDENT.

Washington Politicians are Already at Work

Mapping Out the Line of Action for the Democrats.

Hill and Cleveland Followers Would Both Unite on the Leader From Maryland.

Washington, Aug. 27.—(Special)—The talk of Gorman as a candidate for president seems to be spreading. The work that is being done in the interest of the Marylander is very subtile and his friends are keeping very quiet.

They are trying to disguise any effort on their part to help along the boom, but at the same time a considerable amount of work is being done in a quiet way, and its strength lies largely in the secrecy maintained as to the most important movements.

It is a growing impression with many that there is little chance of Hill's getting the nomination, and they believe that Hill will be able to prevent its going to Cleveland.

This turns attention to the possible candidates outside the state of New York, and Gorman is most prominently spoken of. Most of the anti-Cleveland folks are ready to turn to this shrewd politician, and he is said to be far less objectionable to the Cleveland supporters than others who are mentioned.

Some two years ago it was generally understood that Cleveland and Gorman were at outs, but all differences appear now to have been made up.

It is said that Cleveland will be a candidate until it appears beyond doubt that there is no chance of his getting the nomination, and that Gorman and the Maryland delegation will support him, but if he fails—if Hill can control the New York delegation against him—the Cleveland forces, so far as he can control them, will be thrown over to Gorman.

The Marylander's chances seem to depend upon the failure of Cleveland to get control of the New York delegation, yet Gorman is credited by Cleveland people with working for their cause.

The one thing they are all anxious for is the renomination of an eastern man, and Cleveland folks believe that if the ex-president is not nominated the nomination will not go to New York. There are several other eastern candidates who might then be considered as available—Pattison, Russell, Abbott or McPherson—but an important consideration will be to get an eastern man who will not be objectionable to the south and west.

All these men might appear to the people of these sections as gold bugs and servants of Wall street, but Gorman has endeared himself to the south by his fight on the force bill, and his last vote on the silver question was for a free coinage bill, which will go pretty well with the west, while the eastern democrats believe that this was a strategic vote cast in the interest of another cause.

Since the Gorman boom is not apt to amount to anything in the end unless Cleveland fails to secure the New York delegation, his supporters have reason to watch affairs in New York with considerable interest, and there they discover great evidences of strength on the part of Cleveland's friends.

They are doing some very active and some very clever work. Ever since they got Hill into the senatorship trap the friends of Mr. Cleveland have had the governor at a disadvantage. He still has control of the machine in the state, which gives him power to do harm, but which he cannot operate so as to give him the delegation.

Mr. Hill made some very active enemies when he first tried to control and then himself accepted the election to the senate, and he has added to the number of these enemies by his action with relation to the nomination for governor. The Cleveland people are at work with their old-time vigor and shrewdness, and in this contest as to the nomination for governor they appear to have outwitted Hill.

It is generally admitted that the most probable thing at present is the nomination of Flower. The situation favorable to Flower is understood to have been brought about by the Cleveland people. Their work in this connection was very subtile. They first brought about favorable consideration of Flower by Hill people by themselves holding off, and then, when the Hill people had gone too far to retreat in good order, it was developed that Flower was just the man that the Cleveland supporters wanted nominated. Flower's nomination is now regarded as almost a certainty, and with it will come, it is believed, increased strength for Cleveland. Recognizing this, and that it will greatly lessen Hill's chances to get the nomination for the presidency, the Hill people may turn around and work for Gorman.

JACK THE SMASHER.

He is Causing Terror in the City of Brooklyn.

He Amuses Himself by Breaking the Valuable Front Windows in the Handsome Stores.

New York, Aug. 28.—"Jack the Window Smasher" is again at work in Brooklyn.

The most expensive window pane lately broken was in one of Wechsler Brothers' big show windows. The three watchmen on duty there say that they heard the crash shortly before 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Pieces of coal were found outside and inside the frame. The glass broken was worth $500.

Detective Roddy and Sergeant Dodge, of the Adams street police station, called on the elevated railroad authorities, and yesterday President Jordan, of the Kings county road, examined a number of employes, all of whom denied any knowledge of the window breaking and said that it would be next to impossible for any one on an elevated train to break one of the thick panes with coal used on the engines.

The window breaker does not confine his efforts to streets traversed by the elevated roads, for last Sunday evening a large pane was broken in the window of James Finley's saloon, No. 896 Atlantic avenue.

Still another glass was shattered on Monday night at the corner of Bedford and Fulton avenues. Coal was found on the sidewalk, one piece lying in the gutter nearly under the elevated road structure. The engineer and janitor were in the building at the time and heard the pieces of glass rattle on the pavement, but when they ran out no one could be seen. The rumble of a departing elevated train, however, was plainly heard. This piece of glass was worth $250.

A very costly pane of glass in one of the show windows of John Mullin's furniture store, No. 78 Myrtle avenue, was broken a few days ago.

Nearly all of the broken panes were insured in the Fidelity Casualty and Insurance company, of this city, and many believe that the smashing is done by a business rival.

Orders have been issued by the elevated railroad authorities requiring trainmasters to watch passengers and employes.

The Rain Makers.

Midland, Tex., Aug. 28.—Gen. Dyrenforth, Prof. Carl Myers and others of the rain experimental party, leave for Washington to-day. Mr. John T. Ellis and George L. Casler, the balloonist, will remain in charge of the operations. They will shortly proceed to El Paso and there continue the experiments on a grand scale. Gen. Dyrenforth will be in El Paso in time to superintend the experiments there later. He will probably go to southwestern Kansas to make rain there.

HEAVY FAILURES.

Two Louisville Firms Forced to the Wall.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 28.—The Bremaker-Moore Paper company assigned yesterday to Hon. Albert S. Willis.

At the same time individual deeds of John T. Moore, D. E. Stark and C. E. Bremaker were filed, and also a deed of assignment of Moore, Bremaker & Co., the grocery firm, recently succeeded by the B. M. Creel Co. Hon. Albert S. Willis, the assignee, says:

"The liabilities are represented at from $240,000 to $250,000 and the assets at from $700,000 to $750,000. The trouble was that the assets at present were locked up in the big paper mill, employing some 250 men and women. The company has made notes and these were maturing.

"The assignment of the grocery company of Moore, Bremaker & Co., now out of business, was due to the fact that Moore, Bremaker & Co. had accepted drafts by the Bremaker-Moore Paper Co. in the regular way of business and the grocery company was liable, as the partnership had never been dissolved."

The assignee says the company's assets will certainly pay all debts in full.

WANTS A BIG COMMISSION.

Pierson Sues Munroe for a Large Sum.

He Claims the Money Is Due Him for Disposing of Valuable Property.

New York, August 28.—Ever since May 1890, Edgar L. Pierson has been suing Norman L. Munro, the publisher, for $75,000. Mr. Pierson claims that amount as commission for negotiating the sale of Mr. Munro's business to an English syndicate for $2,500,000.

The matter was noticed for hearing on motion yesterday before Judge Bartlett in Brooklyn. Joseph G. Gay, counsel for Mr. Munro, waited all the forenoon for his opponent to appear and argue the motion. He did not appear, and shortly after 12 o'clock Mr. Gay left the court room.

According to the papers in the case, a Brooklyn man who told Mr. Munro that he represented the London Contract Corporation company (limited,) asked Mr. Munro how much he wanted for his business—plant, good-will, real and personal property. Mr. Munro informed him that he would sell out the entire concern for $2,000,000. Then the man asked Mr. Munro what commission he was willing to allow. Mr. Munro replied that he would allow 5 per cent., which would figure up the comfortable sum of $100,000.

This proposition was entirely satisfactory to the Brooklyn man who consulted with a man named John G. Marshall, a well-known promoter of schemes of that sort. Mr. Marshall introduced him to Pierson.

After a time, however, the Brooklyn man told Mr. Munro that he had negotiated the sale, but had been compelled to employ Marshall and Pierson to help him. They had to be paid for their services, he said. They would be satisfied, he said, with $75,000. Mr. Munro wanted to know what kind of a bargain the trio had made with the syndicate. The man replied that the syndicate had agreed to pay $1,600,000 in cash and $400,000 in debenture bonds of a stock company which was to be organized to carry on the business.

After thinking the matter over for a few days Mr. Munro told the gentlemen that if he would take $75,000 in bonds he would give him $100,000 in cash. Not many days elapsed before the Brooklyn gentleman was back again. The English syndicate objected to paying so much money down and issuing so few bonds. They would like the amount of the cash payment reduced to $1,400,000 and the amount of the bonds ncreased to $600,000.

Mr. Munro refused to listen to this proposition at all. The man proposed to Mr. Munro that he should raise the price of the property to $2,500,000. Mr. Munro finally yielded, and soon after went away on a trip to southern California.

When he returned he was surprised to learn that the entire scheme had fallen through. The negotiations have never been renewed. Mr. Munro has not sold his business. Mr. Pierson is suing Mr. Munro for $75,000 commissions on a sale that was never consummated.

Mr. Munro claims that he never employed Mr. Pierson, or had anything to do with him.

The syndicate mentioned is the same one that has bought and now owns a number of breweries in this country. It has lots of capital, and is able and willing to buy anything that is for sale in this country.

A MYSTERY IN MICHIGAN.

Father and Daughter Found Dead at Red Oak.

Red Oak, Mich., Aug. 28.—James Burns and a woman who was known as his daughter Alice, were found dead in their house about nine miles from here.

A neighbor named Herman Grostrick, struck by the silence that prevailed about the place, forced an entrance and found the body of Burns upon the bed and across it that of the woman. About the neck of the latter was a string, and death had resulted from strangulation. Both corpses were in an advanced state of decomposition. Grostrick, who brought the news to this place, believes that Burns died from natural causes, while the woman killed herself for grief.

They were a strange couple. Burns came to this region four years ago with a very pretty young woman he introduced as his daughter. They seemed to have plenty of money and fitted up a fine home. They seldom went out, and their great fondness for one another led people to believe they were not father and daughter. No one knows whence they came or anything of their history.

National Brewers.

St. Louis, Aug. 28.—At to-day's session of the National Brewers' association the report of its committee on grievance was to the effect that the members of the local union of Pacific coast should join the national branch in San Francisco and Portland without initiation fee, but paying the pro rata tax from date of admission.

The president of the American federation of labor and the executive committee of that body was censured for failing to carrying out instructions given at the meeting in Detroit in December last to settle the troubles between the Pacific slope and the national organization.

BARRED THE BLACK MAN.

Action by the Patriotic Sons of America.

Colored Members Cannot be Admitted—Next Meeting Place—Officers Elected.

Philadelphia, Aug. 28.—After a lengthy and heated discussion of the question of admitting colored members to the National Camp Patriotic Sons of America, was settled in the negative for another year by a vote of 56 to 36.

Lebanon, Pa., was selected as the next place of meeting, and the third Tuesday of September as the time.

Following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: National president, Clarence F. Muth, of Pennsylvania; national vice president, Joseph Williams, of Colorado; national master of forms, T. M. J. Reed, of Pennsylvania; national treasurer, John H. Hoffer, of Pennsylvania; national chaplain, Rev. J. B. May, of Pennsylvania; national assistant secretary, Clare H. Taylor, of Pennsylvania; national conductor, P. C. Hess, of Pennsylvania; national inspector, J. H. Hughes, of Pennsylvania; and national guard, J. H. Roberts, of Delaware.

The report of the committee on ritual in favor of adopting one degree instead of three was agreed to. Several minor changes were also made in the ritual.

MADE A FISH OF DREW

How the Keystone's Affairs Were Handled.

Anything and Everything to Deceive the Government.

Ex-Assistant Cashier Lawrence Now in Prison, Writes to Mr. Drew Explaining Some of the Methods.

Philadelphia, Aug. 28.—Ex-Assistant Cashier Charles Lawrence, of the Keystone bank, has written a statement of the methods which were used to deceive ex-Bank Examiner Drew. Lawrence is now in the Eastern penitentiary serving out his term of seven years for complicity in wrecking the bank. The letter is as follows:

Philadelphia, Aug. 5, 1891.

Col. William P. Drew:

Dear Sir—I beg to submit to you the following circumstances as to the manner in which you, as national bank examiner, was deceived in your examination of the Keystone National bank.

In the first place, permit me to say that, in general, every means possible were used to both swell the assets of the bank and to diminish the liabilities. There was no regular method adopted, but at one time some means were resorted to, at other times some other plan suggested itself.

I can, therefore, only tell you in a general way of the various things done to deceive you, without specifying any particular time at which the particular falsificationwas ma le.

First, as to individual ledgers. These came within the scope of my own knowledge and are facts with which I am personally acquainted. As to the other departments my knowledge comes from what I have seen and heard, and therefore I am about to draw pretty strong inferences.

The individual ledgers were altered at least twice every year—about the times you were looked for. This was done by me since 1880, and the methods pursued were various. Sometimes whole pages were abstracted. Mostly alse balances were made by altering the pencil figures.

Large balances were decreased and overdrafts wiped out. Sometimes false credits were posted to an overdrawn account, so that your attention would not be drawn to the ledger an minutely by an overdrawn account, when you might see something else to excite your suspicion. Sometimes false checks were posted to an account having a large balance, so as to reduce liabilities.

This, you can readily see, required alterations and re-alterations to a very large extent, because if a check had been falsely posted to an account and then the party drew on the account himself in the regular course of business, you will see that it necessitated a re-arrangement of his account, and a corresponding change in some other account. This was done to the extent of probably $500,000 more or less. I cannot tell any nearer than that.

Now I know that on the debtors' side there were memoranda carried as cash, which represented the amount Mr. Lucas owed the cash drawer. This was replaced at the time of your examination by real cash, which was temporarily borrowed, sometimes by means of a due bill taken from the back of the due bill books, sometimes by means of a certificate of deposit or by the accidental obtaining of a loan.

The bills discounted were swelled by the introduction of fictitious notes. These were intended both to swell the assets and to take the place of other bills discounted which it was thought best not to let you see as it might excite your suspicion and put you on a more inquisitive examination. This, I believe, gives you a general idea of the various methods pursued. Of course, I have not gone into minute details, but have dealt in generalities.

A volume might be written upon this subject, but my ability in that direction is very limited, and I trust that you will find this sufficient to show you how difficult it was for you or any one else to discover the true condition of the bank.

With sincere regrets for the part I took in deceiving you in the above matter, and with the assurance that it was not with the petty desire to deceive you, but with a desire to carry out the instructions of my superior officer, feeling that it was my duty to do so, and finally having once been caught in the meshes and finding it impossible to extricate myself. I am, respectfully yours,

CHARLES LAWRENCE.

THE STEWART SUIT.

Decision Reserved by Judge Patterson.

History of the Case in Which James E. Lyons Claims He Was Defrauded.

New York, Aug. 28.—Judge Patterson in supreme court chambers heard argument to-day upon the motion of James E. Lyon to strike out certain alleged irrevelant allegations in the answer of the defendant in his (Lyon's) suit against Senator Wm. M. Stewart of Nevada for $1,000,000 damages.

The suit grew out of complications in mining transactions, in which Senator Stewart acted as counsel for the plaintiff. Among the allegations objected to by the plaintiff is that of blackmail.

Judge Patterson reserved his decision.

In his complain in the suit against Senator Stewart, Lyon alleges that Stewart, while acting as his attorney in 1870 and 1871, conspired with Trenor W. Park, of Vermont, and others, to deprive him of his mining rights. He says that Stewart realized about $2,000,000 and he received only $200,000 for his claim.

Lyon alleges that he found that Stewart and Park conspired with Baxter in London to defraud him of his interests, and that by false representations Stewart induced him (Lyon), to sell out to Park for $200,000, of which amount he paid $50,000 to Stewart and C. J. Hillyer as his counsel. The mines were sold in London for $6,500,000.

Stewart is said to have received $1,000,000 out of the London sale. Senator Stewart denies all the allegations of fraud and conspiracy and charges Lyon with blackmail.

He says Lyon lost all his money speculating and then came to him (Stewart) and threatened suit. Stewart regarded this as blackmail and said so. At the same time he asked Lyon how much he wanted. Lyon took $50,000 and signed a release of all claims against Stewart or Park.

Short breath, palpitation, pain in chest, weak or faint spells, smothering, cured by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure. Sold at druggists. Free treatise by mail. Miles Med. Co., Elkhart, Ind.

ONE CENT A MILE

To Cincinnati and Return, August 29th, via C., H. & D., to see the "Last Days of Pompeii."

The annual spectacle given by the Order of Cincinnatus will this year be the "Last Days of Pompeii," one of Pain's masterpieces which will be produced with all the perfection of his Manhattan Beach display. On August 29, the C. H. & D. will run an excursion from Toledo and points north of Dayton to Cincinnati and return at the rate of one cent per mile. The tickets will be good returning August 30.

JUST THREE DAYS MORE.

Drs. Copeland and Buffett will Continue the Five-Dollar Treatment for Catarrh—Their Reasons.

To complete the term of summer treatment for catarrh and kindred diseases Drs. Copeland and Buffett have extended their $5 rate for medicine and treatment until September 1. As has been stated the summer is the most favorable season of the year for the treatment and cure of catarrhal troubles. It was intended that all desiring it should have an opportunity of placing themselves under treatment at this favorable season and availing themselves of this merely nominal rate. A large number have called and written expressing themselves in this way:

"Doctor, I wanted to take advantage of the $5 rate, but was unable to do so during July. Won't you place me on record now and let me begin treatment in August?"

In extending the $5 rate to all to Sept. 1st Drs. Copeland and Buffett answer these requests without rendering themselves liable to the charge of favoring certain patients, and give all ample and abundant time and opportunity. All patients applying for treatment before Sept. 1, will be treated for $5 a month and all medicines furnished free, each month's treatment, including medicine, to cost $5 UNTIL CURED.

"GIVEN UP TO DIE"

The Doctors Said He Had Consumption and Could do Nothing for Him.

He Calls Upon Drs. Copeland and Buffett and Is Now a Well Man.

"Yes, given up to die, after having exhausted the science and skill of some half dozen doctors, and used every means in my power to find relief. Physicians all with one voice said that I had consumption and that they could do nothing for me except to temporarily relieve my pain and ease my last days. Not a very bright outlook, was it?"

The speaker was a well-known gentlemen of this city, Mr. James Young, of 1325 Nevada street, whose picture is here given.

MR. JAMES YOUNG, 1325 NEVADA STREET.

"My trouble first began," continued Mr. Young, "with a severe attack of la grippe, which settled on my lungs, and in one week I lost over six pounds. My lungs, after a short time, began to feel as though they were raw, and when I would cough there seemed to be a complete breaking down of tissue. After one of these severe coughing spells I would have to go and lay down in order to regain my strength.

"I was always tired, especially in the mornings; sharp shooting pains would take me in the chest, extending to the shoulder blades. I had no appetite, and I began to look like a fit subject for the grave. My friends would often say: 'Well, poor fellow, he has consumption and his days are few.'

"Eight months ago I had to quit work, because I could get no sleep—I would cough continually during the night, and had begun to think that my friends were really right; I would

NOT BE LONG FOR THIS WORLD.

"Although in this terrible condition, it was hard to give up, and while reading the paper one day I was attracted by the wonderful cures of Drs. Copeland and Buffett, and I concluded to consult them; and as long as I live I will continue to bless the day I met them.

"They told me not to be discouraged, but to do just as they told me and I would soon be myself again.

"I have now been treating for two months and I am in as good health as ever I was. It is certainly wonderful, and I cannot say enough in praise of the doctors. I now have a good appetite, do not feel tired, cough gone, and although 51 years of age, I feel as young as I did ten years ago; and as you see me now I am a pretty lively man to be 'given up to die.'"

Mr. Young can be stated above, at 1325 Nevada street, East Toledo, where he will, in person or by letter, gladly verify his statement, which was given by his own free will.

From Representative Residents.

Mr. Wm. H. Dana, a marine engineer, residing at 816 Collingwood ave., says:

They have, beyond all doubt, placed me in better health than I could ever expect, and I heartily recommend them to the public.

Mr. Joseph Coombs, residing at 384 Indiana ave., says:

I cannot say too much in praise of Drs. Copeland and Buffett, for they have certainly saved me from a fate worse than death.

Their Credentials.

As has been said, Dr. W. H. Copeland was president of his class at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, where he graduated, the most famous institution of the kind in the country. His diploma bears the written indorsement of the medical authorities of New York, of the deans of prominent medical colleges of Pennsylvania. Dr. Buffett's credentials are no less abundant and unqualified. He also is formerly indorsed by Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York and by the secretaries of various county and state medical societies. Both gentlemen after thorough experience and practice have devoted their time to the practice of their specialties, with what success the columns of the daily papers show.

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CATARRH AND ALL DISEASES OF THE NOSE and THROAT treated for $5.00 PER MONTH. MEDICINES FURNISHED FREE.

Doctors Copeland and Buffett.

The Copeland Medical institute is permanently located at 706 Madison street DR. W. H. COPELAND, and DR. G. P BUFFETT consulting physician. Specialties: Catarrh and all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs. Chronic diseases. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.

Nervous Diseases Cured.
Skin Diseases Cured.
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TO THE PUBLIC—The firms represented in this department are reliable in every way. Their goods are the best made, and they are recommended to the readers of the BEE in cities and towns everywhere, as proper persons with whom to deal. Letters addressed to any of them will receive courteous attention and orders will be promptly filled. These firms do much toward making business of this section brisk at all times and are worthy of your patronage:

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Mfrs and Dealers in BRASS & IRON GOODS for water, gas and steam wrought iron pipe and fittings.

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JOHN SHAW.
Brass Founder,
Brass Castings, Bronze Metal for Engines, and 10 St. Clair Street

THE NORTHWEST IN LINE

Defiance County Democrats are Ready for the Fray.

Ex-Speaker Hysell and Hon. R. N. Patterson

Bring Cheering Reports from Paulding and Williams Counties—The People's Party Not in the Fight.

Defiance, Aug. 28.—(Special)—There will be war to the hilt this fall in Defiance county, and it is very evident the throat-cutting will be among republicans and by republicans, and will be the fruit of the county convention held at Sherwood the other day.

At the convention the republicans of the city of Defiance were not recognized in the selection of the ticket. The country end of the party hogged the persimmons and captured every nomination. Every place on the ticket was filled by a farmer.

The town of Defiance, or rather the republicans who reside here, went to the convention determined to nominate W. F. Dolke, a young boot and shoe merchant, and a very estimable young man, for county treasurer. They had much better than a fair show to nominate him, but when the time came the town boys were dumped and a farmer was nominated.

The same thing happened in the nomination for representative, and in fact all the other offices with the exception of infirmary director, which office in the country districts is generally allowed to go to the country without contest.

The convention by its action virtually ostracised the republican vote of Defiance city, for the followers of the ticket here declare that "the fellows who made the ticket can elect it."

The convention also most certainly offended every people's party man in the county by the intemperate utterances of one of its orators, who declared that "all republicans and everybody else who joined such a monstrosity party as the people's party were d—d fools." This sort of talk will have the effect of putting a political gun in the hands of every member of the new party in Defiance county, and he will probably take a shot at the candidates on the republican ticket when the time comes.

On the other hand the democratic party was never more firmly united. The ticket nominated has given excellent satisfaction, and there are no democrats in Defiance county looking for salve to apply to wounds received in the county convention.

It is predicted now by conservative men that John W. Winn, the democratic candidate for representative, will have the usual democratic majority and the balance of the ticket will not be behind him. When the democracy of old Defiance is in its present aggressive condition there is about as much chance for the election of a republican or anybody but a true-blue democrat, as there would be for the water in the Maumee to run southwest.

Over in Paulding county, too, the democrats will wage an aggressive fight against all comers. Ex-Speaker N. R. Hysell, who purchased the Paulding Democrat, one of the best newspaper properties in the state of Ohio, some months ago, was over to the judicial convention yesterday and spoke very hopefully to the Bee of the chances for democracy in his county.

"Our people are united and ready for a fight, and will go into it with a vim and vigor which cannot result otherwise than in a glorious victory. The ticket nominated is one of the strongest that has been named for years in Paulding county, and will be elected. Our candidate for representative, M. N. Utley, will probably lead the ticket. His opponent, Mr. DeWitt, has been a little too aggressive a politician to secure many democratic votes."

"How about the people's party?"

"The people's party will have no ticket in the field in Paulding county this year, and its organization is not efficient. The farmers of Paulding county have the largest crops this year in the history of the county, and the only thing they want now is reduction in their taxes. This they know can best be effected by voting the democratic ticket. The majority in our county is now respectably democratic, and we expect to increase it this year."

One of the staunchest old democratic war horses in northwestern Ohio is Hon. Robert N. Patterson, editor of the Bryan Democrat. Mr. Patterson is largely responsible for the present democratic majority in Williams county. Only a few years ago the county was solidly republican, but now with good candidates, democrats can count on a majority of from 300 to 500.

"Williams county is, we think, safely anchored on the democratic side of the house," said Mr. Patterson to the Bee. "It was not long since that we were in an apparently hopeless minority, but by hard work we have rescued the county from the domination of the republican party, and although the majority is small, we hope to increase it as the years go by. The democrats of Williams county are not only well informed and in the popular parlance 'up to snuff,' but they are fighters and never let up.

"This is the kind of a year for big democratic majorities. The people all over the country are tired of a prosperity created by heavy taxation and will try something else. A vote for the democratic ticket and democratic platform this year will be no experiment either. It has always been near to the people in this country that has been truly democratic."

"What will the people's party do in Williams county, Mr. Patterson?"

"Nothing. That is, not as the people's party. We have plenty of Farmers' alliance and P. of I. men up in our county but I do not think they will mix with the new party. They cannot gain much by going off after a party of isms, whose real aims appear to be obscured by the multiplicity of the redresses it promises.

"So far as the democracy of Williams county is concerned we are in fairly good shape, although as is quite natural there is some little soreness over the Montpelier convention, which was held last Saturday. The ticket named there was a first class one, but there were a few intemperate speeches made which had better not have been made. Still we will have the entire party in battle array when the time comes. Democrats generally appreciate the fact that this is a critical year, and that the vote of every democrat in Ohio is needed. The great victory which I trust democracy will achieve in Ohio this year will be the forerunner of a more gigantic one in '92, when the country will be entirely rescued from republican misrule, and the representatives of high and unjust taxation will be swept from the pedestal of power."

There is one thing pretty certain and that is that the extreme northwestern Ohio counties may be relied upon so far as their democracy is concerned. Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Defiance and Henry may be depended upon to return increased majorities for democracy and good government, and Fulton will show a smaller republican majority than ever before.

WILL BE BROUGHT TO TOLEDO.

Liquor Law Violator in Trouble in Tiffin.

Tiffin, O., Aug. 28.—(Special)—John Lauer, one of the oldest and most respected liquor dealers in the city was arrested to-day by United States Marshal Wade upon the charge of failing to keep his government license displayed and is to be taken to Toledo.

He proved to the officer that the document, at the time of visit of the deputy collector, was but temporarily absent, having a new frame placed upon it.

ANOTHER DENIAL

Relative to the Cock and Bull Stories Published Over on the Corner.

The Blade last evening made another attempt at correcting the article several days ago reporting an alleged conversation in the police clerk's office. They again put their foot in it, as they brought in another officer who makes a denial as follows:

"The statement made in the Blade that I said regarding Sunday saloons:

"'Well, the Blade is right; but what can we do? If we inforce the law as it is, off goes our heads.'

"Is entirely false and no such remark was made in my hearing at the time. I had made my report on open saloons, but the prosecutor would not give me a warrant, saying that there was not sufficient evidence. At this Judge Sala said, 'Well, you have done your duty,' and I answered 'Yes, but some times when we do our duty they are after us any way.' In this I did not refer to open saloons, however."

"CHARLES BUCHELE, Patrolman."

TOLEDO LUMBER DEALERS

Have Requested a Reduction in Rates.

Changes in the Toledo Yards of the T. & O. C.—Local Telegraphers.

Toledo lumber dealers are up in arms and are pushing matters for a reduction in the lumber rate from Toledo to Pittsburg and points taking the Pittsburg rate.

It seems some time since the joint committee reduced the rate from Saginaw to the seaboard from 100 per cent. to 92 per cent. of the Chicago rate. This affected Toledo slightly, but nothing was done locally about it.

Now according to the action of the Central Traffic association the rate from Grand Rapids will be reduced to a basis of 96 per cent. Tuesday next. Toledoans think that they are being discriminated against. Under the new rule the Michigan Central and the Flint & Pere Marquette make a rate of 14 1-2 cents from the Saginaw valley to Pittsburg points, which on through business is equal to a 9-cent rate from Toledo.

The rate from Toledo is 10 cents. Now what Toledoans want to do is to have a 9-cent rate authorized from this city.

At the request of local lumber dealers a meeting of the lumber committee has been called to consider the matter, and the rate will doubtless be authorized.

This will not affect the lumber rate from Cleveland and Sandusky.

Changes in the Toledo Yards.

M. J. Clark, who for some time has efficiently served the Toledo & Ohio Central railroad company as yardmaster at Toledo, has been forced to resign the position on account of ill health. W. J. Spafford, formerly night yardmaster, has been appointed his successor.

Egbert C. Higley has been appointed night yardmaster. He was formerly yard conductor.

John Collin has been appointed assistant to the yardmaster and will have charge of the yard clerks, keep the records and oversee the general movement of cars at the Toledo yards.

These appointments will take effect September 1.

Toledo Telegraphers.

The Toledo division of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers has grown rapidly this year. Fully 125 members have been taken in since January last, making the total membership 225. An important meeting will be held this evening. Four new members will be admitted.

T. & O. C. Coal Business.

The Toledo & Ohio Central officials state that they need more coal cars to handle the rapidly increasing coal business at Toledo. Cars have been tied up at other places, handling other traffic and the company has lost considerable money that the coal business would have netted them if the cars had been sufficient to meet the demand.

Refused to Ohio Points.

The lines in this territory have refused to grant reduced rates to the Wooster Baptist Sunday school convention and association at Salem, O., August 25-27, and the Cincinnati annual conference of the M. E. church at Urbana, O., September 1-9.

Cinders.

Traveling Passenger Agent J. J. Kirby of the T., A. A. & N. M., is up on the line to-day.

General Manager J. M. Ferris, of the Toledo & Ohio Central, is expected home to-morrow.

H. J. Booth, assistant general freight agent of the W. & L. E., has returned from Columbus.

General Freight Agent W. S. Weed, of the T. St. L. & K. C., has returned from Chicago.

Division Freight Agent Frank Janes, of the Pennsylvania, is in New York enjoying a short vacation.

Excursion rates have been authorized to the Brotherhood of St. Andrew at St. Louis, October 22 to 25.

E. A. Ebner, of the Kanawha Dispatch in this city, is enjoying his vacation at Lancaster, Pa.

S. A. Blair, agent of the Erie Dispatch, has returned from a two weeks vacation in New York and vicinity.

J. E. Terry, general agent of the Wheeling & Lake Erie at Steubenville, is calling at the general offices in this city today.

Conductor Ed J. Landis, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, who was injured in the Bolivar accident December last, is able to be back at his work again.

The Central Traffic association has authorized a rate of one and one-third fares to the meeting of the United Typothetæ of America at Cincinnati, October 20 to 22.

Charles H. Hartley, superintendent of the M. L. S. & W. railroad at Ashland, Wis., called on friends in Toledo yesterday, while on his way to Mt. Clemens. He reports railroad business good in his section of the country.

WENT SINGING TO DEATH.

A Boy Murderer's Head Cut Off.

He Refused Spiritual Advice and His Hilarity Was Cut Short by the Knife.

Paris, Aug. 28.—A dispatch from Douai says that a youth named Baillet, convicted of a number of murders under circumstances of exceptional atrocity, was guillotined there this morning.

He joked and laughed during the march to the guillotine. He refused the spiritual offices of the priests and shouted "Vive la republique."

He was seized and flung beneath the knife, and two seconds later the murderer's head toppled into the basket.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

H. A. Gainor, on suspicion, is the only arrest made to-day. He was locked up for safe keeping.

Miss Maud Wood reports the loss of her watch yesterday afternoon.

David M. Deary applied in common pleas court to-day for a divorce from his wife, Rebeca J. Deary, charging willful absence.

Marriage licenses were issued to the following since yesterday: John C. Jacobs and Lizzie Zimmerman, Darwin P. Rideout and Carrie E. Smith, P. Irish J. Duffy and Rilla C. Roll, William M. Ulrich and Effie Dawns.

Evangelist Buck sends the BEE the following: "The Gospel tent is pitched upon the corner of Madison and Huron streets. Gospel meetings will begin to-night and will hold for one week. We ask every one interested in the moral welfare of the young men to help us. We expect the hearty co-operation of all the pastors and Y. M. C. A., and we will have a good time. Come and help us. Everybody welcome."

SOME SPICY CURRENT TOPICS

Of Local and Neighborhood Interest.

Notes and Comments on Incidents Occurring Daily—Prepared for Readers Who are Hustled for Time.

That Sale of Bank Stock.

Yesterday the BEE announced the sale of 100 shares of Ketcham National bank stock. The price paid did not appear very plain, and in one issue at least appeared as 135. The price paid was 138.

Judgments Against Frankfurts.

Seven cases against the Frankfurts were heard in Justice Austin's court today and judgments given the plaintiffs in each case. The Baumgardner and First National Bank of Bryan case was heard, and Baumgardner given judgment for $175.

One Hundredth Regiment, O. V. I.

The next reunion of the One Hundredth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, will be held in Paulding, Paulding county, O., on Thursday, September 3, 1891. Fare one and one-third the round trip. Comrades and their families are requested to be present.

An Electric Lamp Fails.

It was fortunate that there was no one under the electric lamp which hangs at the corner of Summit and Madison streets when it took a sudden trip to the street. The wire sustaining it gave way and it came down, and although it did not quite touch the ground, it was demolished.

At Wheeler's This Evening.

Hallen and Hart will appear at Wheeler's this and to-morrow evenings, in their laughable skit "Later On." The piece has been reconstructed since its last presentation here, and 27 new musical numbers have been introduced. This will be the last performance of Later On in Toledo, as the piece is to be shelved after this season.

Non-Partisan W. C. T. U.

The non-partisan W. C. T. U. will meet at the residence of Mrs. J. L. Watson, Franklin avenue, to-morrow evening on business of special importance. The union is to conduct a lunch stand at the fair, and at this meeting will complete arrangements. The matter of permanent quarters will also be discussed.

Sixty-Seventh Regiment, O. V. I.

Secretary Cary D. Lindsay has issued the following notice: The sixteenth annual reunion will be held at Perrysburg, Thursday, September 3d. On account of the short notice, this will be a basket picnic. Trains on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railway leave the Union depot, Toledo, at 10:15 a. m., and arrive back at 3:55 p. m., standard time. Boat also leaves Toledo, foot of Monroe street, at 10:15 a. m., and returning leaves Perrysburg at 5 p. m., city time.

You May Register Soon.

The board of elections this morning received the registration books. They will be opened for registration on and after September 1st, to all voters who expect to be absent from the city a distance of 50 miles or over on regular registration days, being October 8, 15, 23 and 24. The books will be in charge of the proper officials at 318 Summit street, where all applications will be considered and acted upon.

Seventy-Second O. V. V. I. Reunion.

The twenty-first reunion of the survivors of the Seventy-Second regiment O. V. V. I. will be held at Clyde on Tuesday, September 15. There will be a public meeting during the day, and a campfire in the evening. Good music, vocal and instrumental, will be provided, and a general good time may be expected. All old soldiers of the Seventy-Second are especially invited to attend; ex-soldiers of other commands are invited, and also the public generally. R. P. Buckland is president and E. Loudensleger, secretary.

TWENTY-SIX MEN LOST,

Fatal Disaster Reported Off Fort Phillip's Head.

Two Steamers Collide and One of Them is Sent to the Bottom by the Blow.

Melbourne, Aug. 28.—The steamers Gambier and Easby collided at 1 o'clock this morning inside Fort Phillip Head. The Gambier was coming in from Sydney and the Easby was bound out. The Gambier's side was crushed in and a panic ensued among the passengers, most of whom had been asleep in their berths and who now rushed on deck.

The Easby rescued many of the Gambier's passengers and crew, but before she could reach them all the Gambier sank, carrying down five saloon passengers, 15 steerage passengers and six of the crew.

The Easby's boats were unable to find any survivors in the water. The Easby was not much damaged. The night was clear and many assert that the lights and lookouts were not properly kept on either vessel.

SOME INSIDE LIGHT

On One of Mayor Emmick's Great Reforms.

How the Gamblers' Raid Was Brought About—Now the Mayor Wants All the Credit.

Some new facts were brought to light to-day regarding the raid of the gamblers on Mayor Emmick's first night, and about which that official has done much boasting. These facts rather take the wind out of the mayor's sails as a reformer, and show that while he ordered the raid it was at the instigation of others.

About that time Sergeant Conway was very active in raiding the houses of ill-fame about the city and he had become noted for the success of his "pulls." A few weeks before the new administration came into force Billy Cook, who was police clerk at that time, went to Sergeant Conway and tried to get him to make a general raid on the gamblers. The sergeant, however, was not ready for that as he had not finished with the brothels, but said he would try the gamblers later. Cook was impatient, however, and wanted it done at once, but Conway still refused.

For some reason, Cook was very anxious to have the gamblers raided, and when the police board reorganized on the evening that Mayor Emmick took charge of his new office, Cook went to him and made his plea for a raid on the gamblers and succeeded in winning the mayor over. Chief O'Dwyer was then seen and the raid resulted, the results of which are well known. Yet this was heralded as a great move by the "reform mayor."

No Candidate Then.

McKinley at Bowling Green was much more strenuously in favor of pensions than when he defeated the civil service pension bill.

Ought to Be In the Treaty.

Our sister republics in South America seem to have more use for ammunition than anything else. Ammunition should be in the reciprocity clause.

DIED AT THE INFIRMARY.

An Old Gentleman Who Has Seen Better Days.

An inmate of the county infirmary named Wyman Waldron died last night of old age.

The old man with his wife were taken into the institution about ten years ago. He was 93 years of age when he died, and his wife has reached quite an advanced age.

During Mr. Waldron's stay at the infirmary he told stories of better days and former prosperity. He always claimed that he owned a good farm in Fulton county at one time, but sold it and moved to Toledo to live with relatives; that these gained possession of his money, and himself and wife after toiling all their life, were compelled in their old age to seek a home at the county poor house and live on the charity of the county.

The old people are said to have children living in Toledo, but the old gentleman never expressed any desire to see them or have anything to do with them, but would never assert any reason for this feeling.

MUST SHOW THEIR HAND

Or There is no Place on the Legislative Ticket

For Those Who Refuse to Name Their King.

Some of the Schemes Behind the Proposed Labor Organ—And a Reference to the Senatorial Squabble.

And still the triangular fight in the republican camp continues, and the Squire-Griffin combination so far seems to be on top.

Yesterday a political deal in which Mr. Griffin showed his hand very plainly developed and created considerable comment even among his followers. It was to the effect that he was behind the deal whereby the defunct Democrat was to be resurrected and sprung upon the public as a full-fledged labor organ.

It may be said in justice to the gentlemen whose hearts were interested in the project to start an organ of organized labor in Toledo and whose motives were the purest and best that they were completely in the dark regarding the scheme back of the deal. They have nothing in common with Charles Griffin or Vince Emmick, or the gang and for their sakes many will be sorry that the enterprise was not indorsed.

"The Central Labor union builded better than they knew," said a well-known republican politician this morning to a Bee, "when they rejected the proposition to establish a labor organ."

"What was the nature of the deal?"

"Some time ago the Bee mentioned the fact that Vince Emmick had promised a certain labor advocate the position of sidewalk inspector. That deal was to be carried out on condition that this labor organ scheme could go through. The paper was to be non-partisan in politics, but it was to support with might and main all the friends of labor. A week ago last Friday night a committee of members of the Central Labor union, all of them republicans, called upon Mr. Griffin with the alleged petition claiming to be the expression of the labor people of Toledo, calling upon Mr. Griffin to allow his name to be presented as a candidate for the nomination for the legislature. Do you see the scheme? Mr. Griffin, posing as a friend of labor, would receive the support of the labor organ."

"How was labor to secure any return?"

"Well, in the first place the projector, who was one of the leaders in the Central Labor union, was to be made sidewalk inspector in place of Eli Burdo. Griffin made a dicker with Eli to this effect. Vince, too, was to be a "friend of labor," and the resolution passed at the time of the street car strike was to be his passport when demanding the suit of the labor organ. He proved himself then, it was claimed, the friend of labor, although his double dealing at that time disgusted every honest man. This was the deal. Griffin, it is said, was to put in $500 to help the organ to start, but inasmuch as the members of the union saw fit to reject the proposition, the deal has of course fallen through except that Vince Emmick will appoint the man who has been most instrumental in getting this scheme in operation."

"How is the Foraker-Sherman fight?"

"Oh, everything is going along lovely. The Sherman people are lying low and saying nothing. They will have no candidates but are quietly at work finding out how the various candidates for the nomination stand in this Sherman-Foraker squabble. Flickenger has been approached and can have the nomination if he will come out a straight Foraker man. He has heretofore been friendly to Sherman, however, and should he go back on that he will be sacrificed by the Sherman men."

"By the way, do you know that the Germans are very much incensed at the idea of Messer posing as a representative of the German element. They claim that he is not a German, and that, besides his ultra prohibition ideas, he is a three-termer, and even if he did represent the Germans, which he does not, he has got all the recognition that anyone could deserve under the circumstances."

"I understand that Heller is a candidate?"

"Well, Heller will not be in it on this deal unless he can conciliate the Foraker element. He has been a Sherman man and he is now on the fence. There will be no mugwumps in this fight. It will either be for or "Forninst," and Mr. Heller, if he expects to go to the legislature, will have to get off the fence, and do it mighty quick, too."

"Have you heard anything regarding the Foraker-Squire nominations for the legislature?"

"Yes, I have heard of that little deal at Middle Bass, and it does seem somewhat cheeky that Forsker should come down and dictate to the republicans of Lucas county who shall or shall not be their candidates. I like Mr. Griffin and shall vote for him. I also like Messer, in fact any of the candidates are good enough for me, but I am opposed to Foraker's dictation, and I think it is an impertinence that will be resented at the polls. I do not think Mr. Griffin knew anything about the deal, though the people do say he was in it, too, but he has made a mistake in letting an outsider, even if he is no big a man as Foraker, come here and try on the boss act. We have bosses enough, and we do not want any more."

RIOTING FOR BREAD.

Serious Outbreak Reported in Russia.

The Mob of Hungry Natives Fired Upon By the Soldiers and Two of them Killed.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 28.—Later advices from Vitobsk, capital of the province of the same name, indicate a serious disturbance among the peasantry, threatening a general revolt.

In their efforts to prevent the shipment of rye they have not hesitated to attack the railway officials and severely beat the Jewish grain speculators who were attempting to hurry the rye out of the province.

They broke into the railway station and private houses searching for food and plunder and resisted the troops, the commanding officer being finally obliged to order his men to fire. The result was that two of the mob were killed and many wounded.

IN TRADING CIRCLES.

Both at Our Home and Abroad.

Wheat Quotations for the Day—Prices Current for Produce and Other Articles.

The market quotations in the BEE are compiled from United Press special dispatches and from reports received by the Toledo Produce Exchange, and specially arranged by Mr. Denison B. Smith, secretary of the Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BEE, TOLEDO, O., Aug. 28.

London wheat market quiet and steady; corn easier. Liverpool wheat dull, California ½ pence lower, others unchanged. Corn lower.

Liverpool received in past six days 531,660 bus wheat, of which 343,330 was American; and 30,000 bus of corn.

The receipts of wheat at seven principal western points to-day are 1,130,448 bu, compared with 292,298 bu on the same day last year.

Charters—Mr. T. J. Southard reports the following: Props. Blanchard, Omaha, St. Paul, Lindsey, Schr. Scoten, wheat to Buffalo, 2c; Schr. Saginaw, rye to Buffalo, 2c; Prop. Mayare, Schr. Grantham, rye to Kingston, 3c.

London, Aug. 27.—Telegrams from all parts of the country contain the same tale of damaged crops. The havoc on fruit plantations is dreadful. There is no gale now, but the unusual wet is likely to complete the destruction of the grain crops.

The weather in Lancashire and the midland counties is extremely unfavorable for crops. A large proportion is laid and damaged. The Leeds millers have again advanced flour a penny per 14 pounds, being three pence advance in a fortnight. The official estimate of the Irish wheat acreage is 81,304, against 93,341 in 1890. The total acreage under all crops is given at 4,815,465, being a net decrease of 21.10 per cent as compared with last year. * * * English millers have not bought during the excitement, having faith in their ability to supply all wants from the new English wheat. The results of the continued rain, however, will leave them denuded of stock and at the mercy of importers of foreign wheat.

Notice.

The following letter has been received at this office from the Lake Shore railway authorities:

Toledo, O., Aug. 27, 1891.

"Will you please give the following notice on 'change: Commencing September 1, 1891, and until further notice, the charge for elevation and 10 days' storage at L. S. & M. S. elevator A will be ¼c per bu, and for each additional 10 days or fraction thereof the rate of storage will be ¼c per bu.

This will also apply to grain in store at present.

Comment.—The Lake Shore railway and elevator managers have made arrangements with the other elevator companies here, by which the grain will be promptly elevated without additional expense to the shipper or receiver, and the usual winter storage rate will, no doubt, be adopted by all the elevators.

The receipts of wheat to-day at seven principal western points are 853,150 bu in excess of the corresponding Friday in 1890.

The export clearances yesterday at three Atlantic ports were 661,000 bu of wheat, and flour to an aggregate of 750,000 bu.

English markets as reported herein are dull and lower.

Our cable news of yesterday, printed herein, shows somewhat the results of the tremendous storms which have swept over England this week, and which have damaged a good deal of wheat and rendered it all more or less unfit for market.

As usual, the English quotations this morning do not correspond with private quotations of yesterday's closing.

A St. Joseph weather specialist, who predicts with great confidence, said that the last of August would be sweltering hot, and now the weather bureau at Washington predicts frost Sunday morning.

The bears have had their innings to-day, and have played it for all it is worth. Wheat, corn, rye and oats are decidedly lower. Several indications have pointed to lower prices for a day or so. The receipts of wheat have increased, and the export demand has weakened and fallen off both for wheat, rye and corn, and while American prices are below a parity with Liverpool, the fact that Liverpool and will let down has given us the weakness. We had expected that in the last week in August the receipts would show a decrease, but the price satisfies the average granger, and he is taking his surplus wheat and rye to market regardless of the advice of the alliances. Corn is quite unwell as is also wheat and rye, and was freely sold and bought. No. 2 soft sold at $1 03¼ and closed at $1 01⅛; No. 3 soft at $1 01⅛ to $1 02, and closed at $1 00½; No. 4 soft at 97c to 96½c; rejected No. 1 at 90c to 89c; No. 2 at 85c; No. 1 white at $1 01; No. 2 white at $1 00; No. 2 red and white at $1 01 to $1 00¼; wheat and rye, 90c.

Corn—No 2 at 63½c; No 2 yellow at 63¼c; No 3 yellow at 60c. Oats, No 2, 31½c; May 36c sellers. Rye was active but lower. No. 2 at 92@92¼c; September at 93c to 91c; No. 3, 85¼c; rejected at 84½c.

Cloverseed—On the call October sold at $4.85 and December at $4 92½; after the call October at $4 85, December at $4 92½, September at $4.82½. Prime for cash at $4.85.

To the naked eye the decline is too sharp, and is not justified by the situation. It looks a preconcerted raid.

In New York August wheat closed at $1 07¼, a loss of 3¼c; September at $1 07¾, a loss of 3½c; August corn at 75c, a loss of 1⅝c; September at 70¼c, a loss of 1⅜c. In Chicago September wheat closed at 90½c, a loss of 2½c; December at $1 01⅜, a loss of 2⅝c; September corn at 63½c, a loss of 1c.

In Toledo the market for wheat futures has been active but very weak, and prices have declined equal to 3½c on cash August, September and December wheat. Rye is 2½c lower. On the call cash and August wheat sold at $1 04 to $1 03½; September at $1 03¾ and $1 03⅞ to $1 03⅝; December at $1 07, May at $1 12½. After the call August sold at $1 03½ to $1 01⅜, and closed at $1 01½; September at $1 03½, and closed at $1 01½; December at $1 06⅝, and closed at $1 04½.

Daily Movement of Grain.

	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.		
	Wh't	Corn	Oats	Wh't	Corn	Oats
N Y	49700	66700	59000	242145	4369	15
Balto	106547	2807	.....	229014	.....	.....
Phila	135,266	36618	28184	19055	9402	27444
Boston	.....	15820	18500	.....	7905	.....
Toledo	310396	15819	2967	331100	3670	1100
Chicago	241193	495177	393955	342747	325800	193005
Milw'k	21450	581	15000	2500	.....	7000
St. L	193110	32400	56000	138800	6000	14 00
Detroit	74839	29 06	11045	23629	484	8.05
Duluth	73470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minne	218800	.....	.....	10559	.....	.....

Live Stock.

New York, Aug. 28.—Cattle—No fresh arrivals. Feeling firm. Dressed beef was steady at 6½@9c per lb for native sides. Shipments to-day 458 beeves and 70 sheep.

Calves—Receipts 486 head. The market was steady. Sales of veals at $5 50@8 00 per cwt, grassers and bu termilks at $3 00@3 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 5,415 head. The market for sheep was firm; lambs a shade higher. Sheep sold at $4 00@5 00 per cwt, and lambs at $5 25@7 00. Dressed mutton was steady at 7½@9c per lb, and dressed lamb firm at 8½@9c.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,675 head, including 6 cars for sale. The market was steady. Sales at $4 10@5 15 per cwt.

Buffalo, Aug. 28.—Cattle—Receipts 84 loads through, 30 loads for sale. The market is slow and weaker. Extra steers at $5 30@5 90 per cwt; good fairly fat at $4 80@5 00.

Hogs—Receipts 24 loads through, 40 loads for sale. The market was dull and lower for all but strictly corn fed grades. Sales of heavy grades corn fed at $5 20@5 40 per cwt; medium weights corn fed at $5 30@5 40; Yorkers, good to best corn fed at $5 20@5 45.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 13 loads through, 6 loads for sale. The market was slow and weak for sheep, steady for lambs. Sales of fair to good sheep at $4 00@4 60 per cwt; culls at $4 00@4 00; common to best lambs at $5 00@6 25.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—The Evening Journal reports: Cattle—Receipts 13,000 head; shipments none. The market was fairly active and steady to strong. Sales of prime to extra native steers at $5 20@5 20; poor cwt, others at $3 00@5 75; Texans at $2 20@2 75; stockers at $2 25@3 60; rangers at $3 50@4 25; native cows at $2 50@3 25.

Hogs—Receipts 14,000 head; shipments 8,000 head. The market was active and 5@10 higher. Sales of rough and common at $4 90@4 75 per cwt m xed and packers at $4 80@5 05; prime heavy and butchers' weights at $5 00@5 25, prime lights at $5 00@5 05; grassers at $4 00@4 75.

Sheep—Receipts 7,000 head; shipments 3,000 head. The market was fairly active and steady. Sales of native ewes at $3 75@4 60 per cwt; westerns at $5 00@5 25, mixed at $4 75@4 90; Western at $3 90@4 00; lambs at $3 50@5 40.

Kansas City, Aug. 27.—The Live Stock Indicator reports: Cattle—Receipts 4,500 head, shipments 2,700 head. The market was steady, sales of native steers at $3 00@5 05 per cwt; cows at $2 00@3 00; stockers and feeding steers at $2 50@3 40.

Hogs—Receipts 2,770 head, shipments 1,700 head. The market was steady, 5c higher. Sales of all grades at $3 50@5 25 per cwt, the bulk at $5 10@5 25.

Sheep—Receipts 2,300 head; shipments none. The market was weak and 10@15c lower.

East Liberty, Aug. 28.—Cattle—Receipts 651 head; shipments 651 head. There was nothing doing, all through consignments. Prime steers at $5 50@5 75 per cwt; fair to good do at $4 50@5 00; common at $3 00@4 25; bulls, cows and stags at $2 00@3 25. No cattle shipped to New York to-day.

Hogs—Receipts 2,400 head; shipments 2,600 head. The market was slow. Sales of choice selected Philadelphias at $5 65@5 70 per cwt; good mixed at $5 55@5 60; good corn Yorkers at $5 25@5 50; grassers at $4 75@5 25; pigs at $4 00@4 50. Three cars of hogs shipped to New York to-day.

Sheep—Receipts 1,700 head; shipments, 2,200 head. The market was slow. Good to prime sheep at $4 40@5 00 per cwt; fair do at $3 50@4 25; common at $2 00@3 25; lambs at $4 00@5 50; veal calves at $5 50@5 75.

Wool Market.

London, August 28.—A sale of wooled sheepskins was held here to-day. A good selection of Australias was offered. The offerings comprised 2,200 bales. The attendance was good and the competition was fairly spirited. Good merinos sold on a par with the last sales, although prices were somewhat irregular; the best cross-breeds sold at from par to 1 farthing decline. Following are the sales and the prices obtained: Melbourne and Victoria, sales 400 bales—Clothing and combing at 4d@8s 4½d, pieces and damaged at 4½d. New South Wales, sales 200 bales—Clothing and combing at 4d@6s 4½d, pieces and damaged at 2½@3d. South Australia, sales 1,400 bales—Clothing and combing at 4½@7d. West Australia, sales 23 bales—Clothing and combing at 4½@5½d, pieces and damaged at 4½@5¼d. New Zealand, sales 200 bales—Clothing and combing at 4½d@1s 1½d, pieces and damaged at 5½d. Tasmania, sales 29 bales—Clothing and combing at 5½@7d, pieces and damaged at 4d.

Antwerp, August 28.—A series of wool sales will open here on September 1 and will last four days. The offerings will comprise 8,623 bales of La Plata and 1,320 bales of Australia.

TOLEDO PRICES CURRENT.

Poultry—Springers, 20@30c a piece; old 7c per lb; ducks, $2 00@3 50 per doz; geese, $3 00@4 00.

Provisions—Pork, better; mess, $11 50 per bbl; short, $13 00; clear, $13 50; short clear, $14 00 pounds. Hams, 18 lbs and over, 11c; 15 lbs, average 11½c; 12 lbs and under, 12c. Shoulders, 8c. Breakfast bacon, clear, 9½c; rib, 9c. Smoked beef, 12c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8c; by barrel, 8¾c; 50 lb tin kettle lard, 8¾c; refined, 7¾c; 50 lb tins, 8c. Bacon sides, 8c. Bologna, 6c. Barrell meats dull and a little lower at times.

Butter—Gathered creams, 17@20c; fancy Ohio creamery, 26c; fancy northwestern cream, ery, 24@25c; fancy dairy, 18@20c; prime to choice, 14@16c; medium, 10@12c; common, 7@9 per pound. The market is dull for all grades and lower prices on choice stock are looked for.

Calves—Choice, 6½c; medium, 6c per pound.

Tallow—City, 5c per lb; country, 4c. Markets strong.

Hides—Kip skins, 5c; calf skins, 6c; light hides, 4c; heavy steers, 5½c; No 1 green, 5c; No 2 do, 3c; No 1 wet salted, 6c; No 2 do, 4c; No 1 bull, 3½c; No 1 dry flint, 10c; No 2 do, 7c; dry salted, 6@7c per lb; sheep pelts, full wool, $1 00@1 50; glue stock, 2c. Market dull and quiet.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23 per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 20@24c; fine merino, 18@19c; burry and cots, 12@15c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@30c; combing and delaine, 30@31; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, 18@ 20c. Tub-washed—30@35c; pulled, 25@29c. Market firm and very quiet.

Grapes—40@50c per lb.

Peaches—$1 50@3 00 per bu.

Oranges—$4 00@4 50 per box.

Lemons—$1 00@3 00 per box.

Pears—Large 50@75c per bushel.

Watermelons—15@20c.

Plums—$2 00@2 50 per bushel.

Peppers—40c bushel.

Nutmeg Melons—$2 00 per barrel.

Blueberries—$4 00@per bu.

Apples—40c@50c per bu.

Celery—25@30c per dozen.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 35c per bu. Sweet potatoes $4 per bbl; Jersey $5 per bbl. Cabbage home grown, 50c per bbl. Onions, home grown, $1 00 per bushel. Cucumbers 5c per dozen. Squash, 50c per doz. Corn, 8@10c per doz. Peas, 75c per bu. Tomatoes, 25@40c per bu. String beans, green, 40c; wax, 40c. These are growers' prices obtained at the market.

Eggs—Quiet but scarce and firm at 14@15c per dozen.

Hay—Choice timothy, $11 00@12 00; No 2 do $10 00@11 00; mixed $9 00@10 00. Straw, $6 @7 00.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, 85c@$1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 15@1 25 per bu on arrival.

Milliced—Bran, $18 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $20 00, middlings $22 00 and $1 00 more in bags.

Flour—Spring patent, $6 00; spring family $5 75, winter patent, $6 50@7 00; fancy, $5 75@6 25, winter family, $5 75@6 00; extra, $3 75@4 00; low grade, $4 00; northwestern rye, $6 00@6 25 per bbl.

Salt—85c per small bbl; large, 90c per bbl, Michigan, on track, 75c.

Beans—New York marrows, $2 50@2 60; navy and medium, $2 30@2 40 per bu.; western navy, $2 50@2 75.

Maple Sweets—Syrup, pure, $1 00@1 10 per gallon; manufactured, 75@90c.; sugar, 11@13½c per lb. Common, 8@9c. Market quiet.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 24@30c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 9@10c per lb; evaporated, 12@13c. Market dull.

Cheese—New York full cream, 10@11c; Michigan full cream, 9½@10c; Young America 9@10c; fancy Schweitzer, 14¼@15c; twins, 11½@12c per pound. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Fish—Mackerel, No. 1 large shore, per bbl, $18 00@20 00; No. 1 shore, $16 00@17 00; No. 1 medium, $20 00@22 00; No. 2 shore, $17 50@18 50. White fish, No. 1, per half bbl, $7 50; No. 2, $5 00@5 25; Lake herring, $3 00 per half bbl; No. box herring, 25c per box. Very quiet.

Oils—Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana standard car lots, 6½c; water white 150 headlight, 8¾c; lard oil, 52@58c; linseed oil, 54@56c.

Turpentine—Dull at 38@40c per gal.

Feathers—Prime live white geese, 43c and scarce; old and mixed, 30@40c per pound on arrival. Market firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; Western, 28@33c;

The Bee.

BY THE TOLEDO BEE CO

ELMER WHITE, G. G HADLEY, F. P. CHAPIN

ESTABLISHED 1876.

The BEE absorbed—
Daily and Weekly Times, February 15, 1881.
Daily and Weekly Post, February 25, 1886.

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TOLEDO, OHIO, AUGUST 28, 1891.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
JAMES E. CAMPBELL, Butler County.
For Lieutenant Governor.
W. V. MARQUIS, Logan County.
For Auditor of State,
T. E. PECKINPAUGH, Wayne County.
For Attorney General,
JOHN P. BAILEY, Putnam County.
For State Treasurer,
C. F. ACKERMAN, Richland County.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
GUSTAVUS H. WALD, Hamilton County.
For Commissioner of the Public Schools,
CHARLES C. MILLER, Erie County.
For Member Board of Public Works,
JOHN McNAMARA, Summit County.
For Food and Dairy Commissioner,
A. J. TRUMBO, Lawrence County.

JUDICIAL TICKET.

For Common Pleas Judge,
GRAYSON MILLS, Erie County.

The Seventh ward democrats started the ball rolling last night, and a fine club was organized. It is in order for the other wards to follow the excellent example.

Ex-Senator Blair wants it understood that it was he who incorporated reciprocity on the McKinley bill. The country was getting lonesome to hear from Mr. Blair again. All is well.

Foreign capitalists think our inter-continental railway would be a financial failure. The question at home among the Blaine boomers is whether it will be a political success as an adjunct to the reciprocity candidate's policy.

President Harrison has heard Reed's opinion of the mischief "the shopping women" did Mr. McKinley last fall. Hence his compliments to the Vermont school-marms. Still, as aforesaid, he realizes Vermont is not Pennsylvania.

The Chicago Times is authority for the statement that "an Ohio organ wishes to have the Lodge bill made an issue in the present campaign." The "organ" in question is the Cleveland Leader. Has the Leader gone back on McKinley to this extent?

Neither Massachusetts nor New York appear to be able to find victims willing to accept the empty honor of nomination for governor on the republican ticket. That's where Ohio is ahead. The supporters of the g. o. p. in this state are always too hungry for office not to take chances, however forlorn.

It has been stated that Dr. Petty, of Fremont, was to have the nomination for state senator in the Thirty-first district. But now Capt. Jim Luckey, of Elmore, has set sails and will endeavor to capture the empty honor. How Capt. Luckey would like to get a chance to vote for United States senator. He would even up with Sherman.

The republican press of Ohio is praising the speech made for McKinley in this state last week by Mr. C. C. Shayne of New York city. Mr. Shayne is the gentleman who says "The republican party must carry Ohio for McKinley if they have to dump the United States treasury into the state to do it." The comment that "It is just the sort of speech to please aggressive republicans everywhere" was made concerning Mr Shayne's platform delivery, but it is equally applicable to his confidential talk, quoted above. Of course the republican party owns the United States treasury, but unfortunately for Mr. McKinley's success the last republican congress looted it, and there is little left to "dump."

WE ARE A RICH PEOPLE.

A census bulletin gives the assessed valuation of property in the United States, 1890, as $24,249,589,904. This is an increase during the decade of $7,346,596,261. In 1880 the assessed valuation was $16,902,993,543; in 1870, $14,178,986,732; in 1860, $12,084,560,005. It will be seen while in the decade 1860-70 the increase was little over two billions and in the next decade not quite three billions, it is, for the decade just closed, considerably more than twice the increase of the preceding one. This valuation has of course the definite basis of actual returns.

In estimating the actual wealth of the United States it is not so easy to get at the true figures. Previous to 1880 no basis for this valuation was sought except the assesors' returns. In compiling the figures of the Tenth and Eleventh Censuses circulars were sent out to men in all lines of business and to owners of real property generally, to be filled and returned, from which returns it was expected data for compiling the actual wealth in the country would be secured. These circulars are of an inquisitorial character, and their return is not only forgotten in some instances, but is often intentionally ignored by the parties receiving them, who hold that the government and the people are not benefitted by the knowledge sought, and that it is strictly the business only of the person improperly interrogated.

From the figures obtained, however, of wealth, debt and taxation, the estimated true valuation for 1880 was placed at $43,642,000,000; for the present census these figures are not yet compiled. Superintendent Porter says:

Should it be found upon the completion of the inquiry in relation to the true value of all property in the United States that the same relation exists in 1890 between assessed valuation and true valuation as existed in 1880, the absolute wealth of the United States according to the Eleventh Census may be estimated at $62,610,000,000, or nearly $1,000 per capita, as against $514 per capita in 1860, $780 per capita in 1870, and $870 per capita in 1880.

Thus the wealth of the country was in 1890 nearly twice as much, per capita, as it was thirty years before. The rapid increase in wealth of the country is also strikingly illustrated by another comparison. The true value of all property, as returned by the United States census in 1850 was $7,135,780,228. In the single decade 1880-90 the assessed value increased more than that total value, this increase being, as we have seen, $7,346,596,261.

It does not require a prophet to foretell that upon these figures of the nation's wealth, furnished by the proper official authority, will be based a thousand arguments and accusations against the tendency of our present industrial system. The $1,000 a head does not go round. Under the ideal condition of society, with that perfect equality of opportunity which no man ever saw and which all righteous men desire to see, some would have and many would want. But the alarmists have better grounds than they should have on which to base their denunciations. There should not be as large a pauper population in this country as there is, and there should not be so many billionaires. These two detrimental classes of citizens have been created by class legislation. To get away from them, and to get as far toward that just balance of the nation's wealth as limited man can get, it is first necessary to undo some of the class legislation. We shall see that those who will be loudest in their denunciation of the present distribution of the nation's wealth will propose any and every change except this simple, feasible and just one.

For the commonwealth of Ohio the following figures are given in the census bulletin: Total assessed valuation 1880, $1,534,360,508; 1890, $1,778,138,457; increase of assessed value, $243,777,949. Population 1880, 3,198,062; 1890, 3,672,316. Assessed valuation per capita 1880, $479.78; 1890, $484.20. Increase per cent. of population, 14.83. Increase per cent. of assessed valuation, 15.89. Ohio stands fourth in the list of states, New York coming first with an assessed valuation of $3,775,325,038; Pennsylvania second, $2,502,841,032; Massachusetts third, $2,154,134,626. Next to Ohio is California valuation $1,071,102,327. No other state reaches the billion mark.

ANOTHER WANT.

Those two newspaper adventurers who had sorrowful experience with printing a "straight-out" for-a-cent organ have been endeavoring the past week to fool the trades unions of Toledo into putting up some good money for another daily venture. In this instance the "straight-out" feature was to be eliminated and a go-as-you-please in politics was to be the thing. Fortunately, the sturdy classes who compose the trades unions in Toledo are made of better stuff than the schemers supposed, and the project was not indorsed.

Experience is the best teacher in this rushing age, and in no one branch of business is experience more valuable than in the publication of a daily newspaper. Thousands think they can do it, and thousands can, perhaps, but not many of the thousands who try. Here, in Toledo, the field is pretty well occupied, and men who venture in the whirl with a one-idea object whether it be politics, special business, labor or what not, will have a troublous time. Daily newspaper readers want the news, a great variety of news, all the news, and the paper that best supplies that want will receive liberal patronage. That is why the Bee flourishes and prospers, and why it is continually progressing. It is the people's paper—prints what the people want to read.

Two curious bits of information are conveyed in our to-day's London advices. The first is, that British capitalists who would like to take advantage of the McKinley-made monopolistic opportunities by establishing plants in this country "are shy of laying out money to erect works in America which a popular vote might at any time render useless." Level-headed John Bull, to see that the popular will of America is likely to upset monopolistic legislation, "at any time." This, as our own Artemus would have said, is "a true fact." Secondly, the advices state that British-made burlaps are being sent over here in which to carry the American grain back to the English market, because the American farmer cannot stand the prices the American burlap syndicate has fixed for its sale. The burlap trust in this country is the outgrowth of the illegitimate protection that industry secured in the present tariff, and thus is illustrated once again who is protected, who is benefited, and who pays the bills, when high protection ceases to be a theory and becomes a condition.

It is said the Italian hand of Secretary Foster guided the republican editors of Ohio to the decision that tariff discussion must be buried under the coinage question in the campaign debates; that the astute gentleman from Fostoria considers Major McKinley "a baby in politics," whose policy for the campaign would have been a defense of his taxation hobby, which, in the present temper of the people, can not be permitted. How the editors came to their decision is immaterial. They may conduct their organs on any line they chose, or that is chosen for them. The people will discuss the questions in which they are interested, and how vitally they are interested in the tariff they never knew before so well as now. They will discuss the silver question likewise, and the outcome will greatly astonish Secretary Foster and his editors. The people of Ohio are for free coinage of silver and tariff reform. November will prove it.

Mc's Cradle An Object Lesson.

The exhibition at McKinley's birthplace of the cradle in which he was rocked is gratifying. It is a before-the-war low tariff cradle, on which the democrats charged his mother no monopoly taxes.—St. Louis Republic.

Time Enough Then.

When McKinley finds out on which side of the silver question he is going to make his campaign, it will be time enough for the democrats to defend their position. At present McKinley is on our plank.—Mansfield Shield and Banner.

Natural Conclusion.

"Mortgages are not always an evidence of poverty; they are much oftener the best evidence of prosperity," says Mr. McKinley. Then the most prosperous man is he who has all he posses in pawn.—Zanesville Signal.

Homage Paid to Gold.

The homage paid to gold in this country, and throughout the world, is closely akin—in fact only another phase—of that paid to royalty. It is even more demonstrably a discount upon the public intelligence and discrimination.—Bellefontaine Examiner.

It May Be.

Prof. Holden, of the Lick Observatory, says he has discovered snow on the moon. May be it is only the whiskers we have heard of, turned gray.—Wheeling Register.

Distresses the Sheep

Mr. McKinley is talking silver as hard in Ohio as if there were no McKinley bill to talk about. This must distress the Ohio protected sheep.—St. Louis Republic.

Singular but True.

It is singular fact that every time the tariff on wool has been increased the price has gone down. McKinley has nothing to say on wool.—Ohio Patriot.

Can Not be Defended.

A tariff for protection for the sake of protection can not be intelligently defended on any natural ground whatever.—Delaware Herald.

JUDGE S. T. SUTPHEN.

His Speech Yesterday to the Convention.

Brief Biography of the Newly Made Candidate.

His Record as a Judge—The Splendid Bar at Defiance—Judge Bowersox to be His Opponent.

Defiance, Aug. 28.—(Special)—When Judge Sutphen was escorted to the convention hall yesterday he was greeted with the wildest applause, and this alone must have been gratification enough for any man. It showed that Judge Sutphen has by his course made hosts of friends who stuck to him when they were needed

He made a brief speech, substantially as follows:

"Gentlemen—I cannot tell you how deeply I appreciate this honor. I consider all the more an honor when I consider the make-up of this convention. I find here a convention made up of the best people of these three great and good counties. You have met here and notwithstanding that other worthy men have pressed their claims for this nomination, you have seen fit to renominate me. For all this gentlemen I must again say I thank you from the bottom of my heart.

"It has for some time been a question with the Ohio judiciary whether it was just the proper thing for a judge to make a political speech. I do not believe myself that it is just the thing, and I do not often venture in that line. I will say, however, that I am a democrat and have been one all my life. I have worked for the success of the party in Defiance county ever since I have been one of its citizens and have always responded when the party called."

The judge then briefly stated the position of each of the great parties on the tariff question and closed by predicting a great democratic victory this year.

In his career as judge he has been criticised, but it must be said many times unjustly. It was said at one time that a number of cases were reversed on him by the circuit court but to his credit be it stated that nearly all of these cases were afterward taken to the supreme court where Judge Sutphen's rulings were affirmed and the circuit court in every instance reversed.

The bar at Defiance is one of the strongest in the country, and questions come up which would puzzle the most learned jurist in the land. In trying moments Judge Sutphen always has his head with him, and his rulings have generally been right.

JUDGE S. T. SUTPHEN.

Silas T. Sutphen was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, August 28, 1838. At the age of 10 he removed with his parents on a farm near the village of Baltimore in the same county, where the succeeding ten years were spent in assisting his father and brothers in the arduous labor of the farm. During the winter months he regularly attended school, and by diligent application completed the course of study and entered Heidelberg college in the spring of 1859. He graduated in 1862 with the second honors of the class, and as a reward for his department and efficiency, he was awarded the valedictory address. Immediately thereafter he began the study of law with Judge James Pillars at Tiffin. He was admitted to the bar at the district court at Fremont in 1862, and moved to Defiance in 1863. He entered the practice, and in 1864 was elected mayor of the city, serving in that capacity two years.

He was chosen prosecuting attorney in 1867, and held that office six years. In 1884 he was elected to the common pleas judgeship to fill the vacancy created by the election of Judge Owen to the supreme bench.

Judge Sutphen has been very careful and deliberate in his decisions, and is one of the most conscientious jurists in the state.

He has plenty of friends in all parties and his election is certain.

The republican judicial convention will be held at Ney, Defiance county, in a few days, and there is no question but that Charles A. Bowersox, of Bryan, will be pitted against Judge Sutphen. Bowersox is very well and favorably known, but cannot find enough people who will vote for him, to be elected. There is no other candidate mentioned for the place.

Compliment From a Veteran.

The following very complimentary notice is from the pen of that veteran democratic journalist, Hon. Lecky Harper, of the Mt. Vernon Banner:

The Toledo Daily Democrat, after a sickly existence of a month has been carted to the boneyard. There was no demand for the paper and it died because life was a burden to it. The Bee, which we regard as one of the ablest, soundest and best democratic papers in the west, justly enjoys the confidence of the democracy of Toledo and of the whole country. it is a large, well printed and ably edited paper, and is filled with an abundance of news from all parts of the world, and its democracy is as true as the needle to the pole. We are happy to know that the Bee is enjoying the highest degree of prosperity, for it is well deserved.

All Are for the Nominee.

The battle for senatorial honors is over and the successful candidate's name is Harlon L. Stewart. He is editor of the Experimental News at Norwalk, and a gentleman of education with a moral character above reproach. His democracy is not to be questioned, since he declares unqualified adhesion to the principles enunciated in the state democratic platform and heartily supports Gov. Campbell. He will therefore deservedly receive the support of the Thirtieth senatorial district and will be elected. The disappointment of Senator Sonerant and his friends and their regrets that he could not be renominated, as he deserved, are natural, but being each and all true democrats, Mr. Stewart will lose none of their votes.—Sandusky Journal.

Isn't It, Though?

The little spasms of retrenchment in the republican party are entertaining to all except their victims. The billion dollar congress knocked out the surplus and mortgaged the revenues under increased war taxes for twenty years, and yet Tom Platt's collector at this port "fears" that the clerks at the custom house must be deprived of their yearly vacation in the interest of economy! Is it not a "grand old party?"—New York World.

Oh, Don't Mention It.

There is no disguising the fact that the friends of Sherman and Forsker have both been taking an interest in the nominations made for members of the legislature. It will be a relief when these nominations in all the counties and districts are made so that this matter will have a rest until after the election.—Columbus Journal.

"HOP TEA DON'T GO."

Interesting and Important Case Before Collector Waldorf—A Vickery Man in Trouble.

An interesting and somewhat important case is being considered by Revenue Collector Waldorf. The ultimate result of the case will be interesting as showing if "hop tea" can be sold in counties where the local option system prevails.

Henry Jaschka, living in Vickery, Sandusky county, is charged with selling beer at wholesale without a wholesaler's license.

It appears the beer was sold under the name of "hop tea"—the term under which lager beer goes in "dry" counties. The charge, however, is not for selling beer under an assumed name but for selling beer in wholesale quantities.

He is charged with selling a quarter barrel of beer—7½ gallons—but he pleads in self defense that he sold the beer to two different parties, although he admits, it seems, that the parties took it away in the one and original package. This will be his defense.

"He can make no case on the hop tea plea," Mr. Waldorf said this morning, "as the government recognizes beer simply as beer and not as hop tea."

"Does he propose fighting the case."

"I believe so. He refused to pay the necessary tax and we have reported the case to the district attorney. The penalty is a heavy one—both fine and imprisonment."

SEVENTH WARD DEMOCRATS

They are in Line for Action This Fall.

A Strong Club Organized—Permanent Headquarters Secured and Officers Elected.

The Seventh ward democrats have jumped into the field with a strong organization and propose to do some good democratic work between now and election day.

With the Australian ballot law in force the club in politics is the most certain way of securing the full democratic strength, and the Seventh ward prides itself on being so thoroughly organized at so early a date.

The meeting for organization was held in the hall next to the engine house on Bancroft street. A large number of influential democrats were in attendance, and the animated interest proved conclusively that no democrat was there who had any doubt about the outcome this fall.

It was decided to form the Seventh Ward Democratic club, and officers were elected as follows:

President, C. J. Kirschner.
First vice president, G. A. Jackson.
Second vice president, J. J. Vollmayer.
Recording secretary, Lyman W. Wachenheimer.
Corresponding secretary, Louis A. Young.
Treasurer, John A. Felker.
Finance committee—B. F. Ritchie, C. L Wernert, Wm. Waechter, L. G. Richardson, Joe Garth, Fred Pucs, F. W. Eversman and the treasurer, Mr. Felker.

The matter of permanent headquarters was discussed at some length and laid over until the next meeting. There were several locations, and the club wants time to chose one the most centrally located.

When the club rooms have been selected they will be open at all hours, and the work of the campaign so far as the Seventh ward is concerned will be systematically attended to.

After a discussion on general topics of interest to the club the following members were enrolled, and the club adjourned to meet at the same place on next Wednesday night:

Harvey Scribner,	Geo A Jackson,
Geo W Davis,	Parks Hone,
Frank Kraus,	Geo J Weidman,
T W Childs,	C J Werner,
Dennis Maloney,	L A Young,
Thomas Dawson,	Byron F Ritchie,
W J Colburn,	Jacob Mandler,
C T Lewis,	Chas Stager,
Barton Smith,	F W Eversman,
M C Sullivan,	Peter Miller,
W R Hoag,	P J Hennessy,
Wm McMahon,	John Armstrong,
F T Bower,	John White,
John T Coghlin,	James McKenzie.
R P Swain,	C J Kirschner.
J J Keenan,	L W Wachenheimer,
I Belford,	August Romp,
F J Stollberg,	Edward Toomey,
Fred Whipple,	Geo B Hull,
John Murpoy.	Chas J Craven,
John Neuhausel,	C J Scott.
Mike Shannon,	C P Brigham,
Martin Wieser,	Phil O'Reilly,
John Henry,	Ed Delong,
Jas A Daily,	D Weyburn,
L A Willoughby,	Theodore Grater,
Paul Fournier,	Louis Kimmerling,
Geo Lauer,	Geo J Vollmayer.
Martin Neuhausel,	August W Machen,
Barton Nelser,	Jos Lohner,
August Ehms,	H L Lorenz,
J M Donald,	Geo F Lorenz,
Chas & John Quinlan,	P J O'Neil.
M Gilsdorf,	Dave Marker.
J E Pilsod,	C J Reuscher,
Adolf DeShetler,	P Jacoby.
Gilbert Sermon,	G W Schnelder.
Nicholas Neuhausel,	A Beehler,
Jas O'Neil, jr,	Tom Coggins,
Isaac Church,	J Swartz,
George Neuhausel,	G W Torift,
F W Dyar,	Tim Sullivan.
J A Felker,	Julius Fredrich,

An Easy One

One of McKinley's impudent questions the other day was: "On whom does the sotariff question rest?" That is an easy one. It rests on the people who buy "protected" merchandise. They went to the stores last fall, priced the goods and then visited the polls and expressed their opinion about the matter. It is that judgment that McKinley, backed by the trusts and combines, now asks to have reopened. —Chicago Herald.

Already Open.

All talk of formerly opening the political campaign is sheer nonsense. The campaign has been open ever since the passage of the McKinley tariff law, and will remain open, whatever the results in November may be, until the tariff is modified.—Bryan Democrat.

In a Bad Way.

The Ohio republican platform is in a bad way. Major McKinley brings one foot down so hard on the high tariff end as to disturb the balance and send the reciprocity crowd into the eternal bow wows. The whole thing will be hopelessly flat before the ides of November.—Canton Democrat.

Must Soon Face the Music.

Major McKinley still continues to dodge state issues and to try to decoy his listeners into the woods. He is being gradually surrounded, however, and must sooner or later face the music before the farmers of Ohio.—Boston Globe.

Ignores His Father's Teaching.

Young Mr. Garfield is a candidate for the Ohio senate on the McKinley platform, which shows how some young men ignore the teachings of their fathers.—Boston Herald.

Passenger or Foreigner.

Does the railroad passenger, or the foreigner, pay the tariff on imported cedar ties for railroads?—Courier-Journal.

Why Not, Indeed?

If free sugar is a good thing why not put a few more of the necessaries on the free list?—Springfield Democrat.

A Winner.

Campbell appears to be a conquering name this year in tennis as well as politics.—Boston Globe.

A SHODDY SONG.

If a body meet a body,
Clothing all awry—
What can you expect of shoddy—
Need a body cry?
If a body meet a body
With a purse that's full,
There could be no need of shoddy—
Rich men can wear wool.

If a tax laid on by tariff
Keeps out wool we need,
Why should a taxpayer swear if
Clothing-makers heed—
Heed and then import more shoddy,
Only good for show,
And make clothes to hide a body?—
How should poor folks know?

If the clothing turned to shoddy,
Tainted long ago,
Should breed harm for anybody,
If when cold winds blow
Death should pierce the coat of shoddy.
And the victim could
Reason down beneath the sod, he
Might prefer what's good!
—New York World.

BARBARA MOSS ABROAD.

The Royal Naval Exhibition and the British Museum.

How England Honors Her Naval Heroes.

The Franklin, Nelson, Blake and Other Galleries—Relics and Medals—Great Guns—Billingsgate and London Bridge.

Staff Correspondence Toledo Bee.

The Chelsea embankment, hospital grounds and the site of the Gordon House extend east and west along a bend in the river Thames and here the Royal Naval exhibition is in full blast. The queen and her family have taken unusual interest in the affair, to the extent of loaning paintings, souvenirs and relics of great interest and value from their private collections. Our anticipation was intensified by hearing an American say he would as soon have missed "the Centennial" as to miss this exposition. It is an illustrated naval history of England from the earliest to the latest period, and comparison of the ships and arms of ancient and modern times is a striking object lesson in the world's progress. It is a revelation also in its artistic features. We do not usually credit the English with grace and finesse in detail, but these are shown here in every department, from the last touch to Nelson's life-size flagship to the thousand tiny electric balls of light that hang "like fruit on the trees" which line the long walks and avenues. But let us go in at the gate, regulation way. The inscription over the main entrance reads:

"It is on the navy, under the providence of God, that our wealth, peace and prosperity depend."

This is the preamble to the Articles of War, but just how much the providence of God has to do with wholesale and premeditated murder is a problem that is not yet solved in the sacred or profane history of nations. Perhaps "the wealth, peace and prosperity" of the Island Empire depend upon her navy, but I know a God-blessed country whose wealth, prosperity and peace depend upon the honor and good will of her people. However, we'll not quarrel with the motto. Great Britain can have it; she has the navy.

Passing the immense bronze statue of Britannia, which is surmounted and surrounded by arms and flags of war, ancient and modern, arranged in most ingenious and graceful designs, covering a large amount of wall space, we walk in upon the Franklin gallery, roofed with glass, and almost get the shivers at first sight. In the center are Esquimaux, sledges, icebergs, boats and explorers, a regular north-pole scene, life-size. I don't know if the figures are wax or wood; I couldn't poke them with my umbrella, because they took that away from me at the parcel room. Here are statues of renowned explorers, and the walls are lined with paintings—famous works of art, illustrating the subject.

In glass cases down the center and side aisles are relics of the ill-fated expeditions. The first traces of the 1850-51 adventurers include scraps of leather and wood, salt meat and bones, part of a hat from which gun wads had been cut and fragments of men's garments. A few years later pieces of charred wood, cork, broken bottles and a tobacco pipe were discovered in the trail of the missing men and brought back. In one case are silver forks and spoons, gilt buttons, a bit of gold lace attached to a piece of reindeer skin and a medallion with Franklin's name inscribed on it.

In 1859 a deserted boat was found on the west coast of King William's island, in which were two double-barreled guns, loaded, a prayer book, a Bible, copy of the Vicar of Wakefield, Franklin's walking stick and a portion of his journal. These were the last and final trophies of the fearless navigator. The icebergs have held inviolable the secret of his sepulcher. Even a woman's love and exertion which ceased only with her breath, could not pierce the impenetrable wall of silence.

The long line of portraits—among which are those of Capt. Cook, James Fitz James of the "Erebus," McClure, McClintock (who brought back the last relics of Franklin, just mentioned, with scores of others whose names are more or less familiar in history—form an interesting study. There are grand paintings of arctic scenery, a full line of equipments such as the vessels take out—knapsacks, ice hooks, ice anchor, ice ax, a fully-fitted out whale boat, an information balloon, tents, sleighs and many more utensils and conveniences for the adventurous explorers on their perilous and fatal journeys. Here is a copy of the "Illustrated Arctic News," printed in '51, some sledge flags, a thermometer, portions of the boat-wrecks, reindeer's skin, polar bear's skin and skull, and many other chilly reminders.

As one stands in the midst of the mute recital of woes and horrors imagined and all untold, one wonders why anybody ever cares enough about the north pole and the open sea to rush into such dreadful death in the search for it.

Next we pass into the Nelson gallery. Almost akin to worship is England's homage for the name, memory and heroic deeds of Nelson. Beautiful marbles, monuments, statues, busts, medallions are ranged at intervals throughout the gallery (the largest one of its character on the grounds), together with chairs he once sat in, furniture which he used, gifts which were presented to all possible trophies of their greatest naval warrior are here collected. The paintings which tell the stories of his deeds and life, and of the brave associates with him would occupy mind and eye for a day. The famous portrait of Nelson, loaned by the queen (by Hoppner), is patriotically draped. The "Death of Nelson" is twice pictured in oil, by Maclise and by West. There is a haunting fascination about the one by Maclise that you can scarcely get away from. It represents the supreme moment when the dying hero said, "God bless you, Hardy—take care of poor Lady Hamilton—thank God I have done my duty." The faces speak and I saw men linger before the picture with tears in their eyes. "The Battle of the Nile" is another piece from the queen's palace. The sword, uniforms, orders, decorations, medals and coins are an extensive collection. The silver medals extend from 1794 to the present time. The case containing locks of his hair, letter to his daughter and such near personal effects, was continually surrounded. It takes ten pages of a good sized catalogue to list the pictures in this one gallery.

Then is the Blake Gallery, with some famous pictures by Gainsborough, Kneller, Reynolds, Vandewelde, Lely, and other distinguished masters. A great many of these are loaned by the queen. This gallery is nearly as extensive as the others and all the paintings pertain to England's naval history, and the daring men who made it worthy such record.

In the Benfow gallery is a picture of Nelson's funeral procession as they bore his body to its rest in St. Paul's cathedral. In this collection are caricatures by wellknown artists—Cruikshank and others—which show Jack Tar's funny side.

By this time you have become so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the illustrious heroes, whose lives and deeds have passed in panorama before you, they seem to be silently and invisibly hovering about you

The miniatures, autographs, sculpture, and relics are too many for detailed mention. The handwriting of Nelson is shown in a number of manuscripts none of which interested us more than a letter to his daughter, full of love and tender advice. Here is a specimen of his writing after the loss of his right hand. It is notably more precise and careful than the other.

To this collection of relics, all the royal palaces have sent their treasures. Here is the gold ring taken from Nelson's hand after his death; the green silk scarf presented to Drake by Queen Elizabeth, and a faded piece of brocade, a portion of the dress of Queen Elizabeth when she rode to St. Paul's to return thanks for the defeat of the Armada. Captain Cook's waistcoat, the velvet stock Nelson wore about his neck when he was wounded at Trafalgar, and the cloak in which he was wrapped when wounded in that action. My letter is beginning to sound very like a catalogue, but I must be permitted to mention the large glass cases containing models of famous naval vessels, all done in pure gold and silver, to the finest mast rope and the flag at mast-head. They are wonderful and beautiful beyond conception. Finer spun work in the precious metals could never be done. A full-rigged ship is a beautiful sight, in iron, wood and canvas; in glittering gold as perfect as if it could sail out on the sea of waters—can you imagine it—imagine a dozen of them? No, you can not; you must see them.

There are other galleries of clothing, interior views showing how Jack Tar lives, etc.; with great charts of ocean currents, maps, nautical charts, compasses, life buoys, light houses, signals, lanterns; drawings and models of engines, pumps, machinery in pieces and all together; an illustrated historical series of ships of war, in pictures and in models—I can not recite a fraction of it all.

In two spacious departments are exhibited guns and guns and guns, cannons, torpedos, quick-firing, breech-loading, short-range, long-range, small as a toy and large as the body of a California redwood, old guns and new guns, guns that burst while celebrating victories and guns that no charge could shiver, rockets and sticks, bombs, tubes, fuses, self-cocking, photographs of guns.

In 1786, the "Royal Sovereign" was a world-wide wonder; she cost something over £100,000. This is how her largest gun compares with the gun of the Royal Sovereign of 1891:

Gun of 1786—6.4-inch calibre; weight, 5,824 pounds; length 114 inches; weight of projectile, 32 pounds; weight of charge, 10 pounds.

Gun of 1891—15.5 inch calibre; weight 154,650 pounds; length, 40.5 inches; weight, of projectile, 1,250 pounds; weight of charge, 630 pounds.

The metal in the big gun of the new ship would be sufficient for 26 of the old and the metal of the projectile of the new would cast 39 of the largest shot used in the old.

I have always been afraid of guns, even peaceable guns lying down with the broom end towards me; but this was like a full charge of lightning for a locomotive engine. I became so imbued with curiosity, so inspired and awed by the stupendousness of it, I forgot my fear—even forgot myself, my manners and my umbrella. I elbowed people right and left; stubbed my toe against a dynamite cartridge that weighed a ton and ran out in the rain to collect my senses before I went into the Armstrong gallery to view the largest man-of-war gun in the world.

In a section of the turret of the royal Victoria, mounted on a hydraulic carriage is the monster which fires a projectile of 1,800 pounds and a powder charge of 960 pounds and possesses an energy of 35,253 foot tons. The turret with its armor and two guns weighs 900 tons. Beside this monster, on the wall, is the target—rods of solid rock, brick and mortar and seasoned oak with the furrow ploughed by the charge designated.

Outside the building is an automatic time gun, connected with an electrical clock (like the one in the castle tower in Edinburg) which fires itself at 3 and 7 p. m. Camperdown gallery are all the electrical and submarine appliances that the world knows anything about. But entrancing strains from L'Afracaine by a ladies' band of forty pieces in a flower wreathed pavillion tempt us thither. With a vow to revisit the galleries (which we did not because the grounds were so beautiful and the various pagodas and temples and bowers had such pretty things to show) we passed out and took chairs under the trees near the music aforesaid. The ladies looked bewitchingly fine in full evening costumes, like the handsomest fancy stage dresses, white wigs, patches, diamonds and such music! The leader had beautifully molded arms and she swung the baton with astonishing precision. Then an added spell to their performance was the solo and chorus singing which they broke into frequently, and there were excellent voices among them. They are a trained band gotten together by a famous leader, Swede, Italian and Spanish (the band).

Far enough removed so there is a little line of silence between them is one of Her Majesty's crack military bands. These have the floor in the evening.

In one portion of the grounds is an exact model of Nelson's famous flagship, "The Victory"—200 feet long, 50 feet wide and 40 feet high. She lies in imitation water tied to a model of a quay. The guns and carriages are exact models of those used at Trafalgar, and cannon balls, muskets, pipes, pistols and cutlasses are all in their proper places. You can cross the gang plank to the middle deck and go down the stairs to the orlop deck and see Nelson (in wax, life-size) expire. The group around him are true to life in form, feature, size and grouping. We didn't go down: it was enough for us to see the expressions on the faces that came up. "Don't go down," said a pale woman in her friend, "it's too real."

And the day goes out in a glory that baffles the most accomplished adjective builder. A full-size, complete model of the new Eddystone lighthouse (more than a hundred tons of iron and steel were used in its construction) flashes its wonderful, revolving, five-million-candle power over the city and afar out on the Thames. Visitors are allowed to ascend to the platform, 170 feet from the ground. Then there are magnificent fireworks sent up from the deck of a vessel on the large made lake where, in the day time there is an exhibition of mock naval engagement. With the music and the crowds (which are not crowded) and the myriads of electric lights, over-arching the long avenues, shining out from the trees which are are turned into fairy-land candelabra, starring and outlining the tents and pavillions, bright as sunlight, white as moonlight, no doors shut out—I haven't been able yet to take you into the full enjoyment of the scene. But you are not—that is, I trust you are not so tired as we were (and didn't know it)—when we were ready to depart.

Here we found our first genuine American ice cream, daintily served, with other goodies. And one other item—the miles of cabs around corners and down streets, with their lighted lamps, that bore the revelers homeward from the place, outrivalled any torch light procession ever gotten together. We got out a little ahead and saw them waiting, in line, for the crowds to pour forth.

When I tell you that I mislaid my catalogue—didn't dare take notes for fear they would think I was trying to steal patterns—and have told you all this from deep impressions on memory, reinforced by jottings from the kind gentleman of the party and from the retentive mind of my gentle teacher-friends—well, you may be thankful that these were my only resources.

* * * * * * *

In the British museum we saw the mummy of Cleopatra (no doubt about it) and the stone coffin of her father, with inscriptions all over it to prove it. We also saw a hundred thousand other curious and interesting things from all parts and all ages of the world. The British museum and library are unexcelled in the world in magnitude and completeness. Artists and actors come here for models in form, drapery and costume, whatever they wish to represent. It is a magnificent storehouse of incalculable value, and one needs weeks and months to gain an intelligent understanding of the treasures it contains.

To-day we went to "Billingsgate," and I can tell you all about the famous stuff from headquarters. Down a narrow winding street, lined with tall buildings, we crowded our way in a perfect roar of wheels and tumult of voices. As we near the "storied spot" smells strike us in the face with considerable vehemence. In front of the old market and reaching either way, an inextricable mass, is every conceivable variety of wagon, hose cart, hand cart and barrow. Men and women alike, brawny and muscular, with large baskets on their heads, full of big wet fish. But as you well know, it is the assortment of language that gives Billingsgate its fame. Whenever again I hear a political orator accused of indulging in Billingsgate I shall know precisely what it means. They get their carts and wagons in a tangle up to the very door and themselves in a tangle within doors crowded around the stalls. Then they all get mad, each one wanting to be served first, and the swearing! such horrible oaths strung in a line and no end, you can never imagine. Such names and titles for one another as clash in the thick air, such threats of cut-throat and murder by all the holy saints in the calendar. Then they hurl defunct fish at each other and slash with their whips, and scramble and fight and jab and jaw till their wind gives out, which it rarely does. You long for another pair of hands to stop your ears as well as your nose. It's comical when you get away from it and think it over—all but the language—that is horrible.

We got a view of the riverside of Billingsgate the morning we left for Paris. We went to the station, just beyond the old London bridge, for the 9 a. m. train and learned that this particular Tuesday was one of the days when the train would leave at 11:20 because of low tide at Dieppe. So we sat down on the stone bench at one of the midway stations on the bridge and watched the fish boats from up and down the Thames come and unload their freight at the Billingsgate wharf and cart it over the gangway.

I fell to thinking what an amount of food it takes to supply 4,500,000 people daily. A recent book on modern London calculates from statistics in hand that food for the city for one year would sum up like this: Seventy-five miles of oxen, ten abreast; 120 miles of sheep, ten abreast; 10 miles of calves, ten abreast; 75 acres of poultry close together; 20 miles of hares and rabbits, 100 abreast; a pyramid of loaves of bread 600 feet square and three times the height of St. Paul's cathedral, and to finish, 1,000 columns of hogsheads of beer each one mile in height. The city of London proper covers only 632 acres and when you consider the large squares, roomy spaces and extensive parks, you realize that the population must be huddled pretty close in some quarters.

But this area is being every year extended, the walks and haunts of the old-time poets are being built up into solid blocks and farther and farther away are the green fields and blossoming lanes. Poor Hood sang—

Oh! but to breathe the breath
Of the cowslip and primrose sweet
With only the sky above my head
And the grass beneath my feet.

How many of London's poverty stricken children are there who never see a cowslip or a primrose? Happy for many of them that there is a Booth, a Jean Ingelow and an Annie Besant and scores and hundreds of others, with names less widely known, who do the sweet work of charity. But greater even than these in blessing to the world will be the statesman-philosopher who shall solve the problem, why there are comparatively so few rich in the world, and, superlatively so many poor.

We witnessed a blockade on London bridge, when men, women, children, carts, horses, cabs and to come to a dead halt and carefully unsnarl themselves. It is a scene one will not readily forget.

Old London bridge has a history. The first structure was built in 961, burned in 1136 and in 1176 a stone bridge was commenced which it took thirty-three years to complete. It was 800 feet long and 20 wide, and lined with houses on either side. In 1212, an awful catastrophe occurred here. A fire started at one end and crowds rushed to see it, when suddenly it blazed up at the other end and the crowd of people were entirely surrounded, with no means of escape but by boats. More than three thousand people lost their lives by fire and water. The bridge was restored in 1300 and suffered by fire and was rebuilt, four successive times. The present structure

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Seats at Holmes'. Aug. 31, Palmers "Pompeii."

SUPPOSE

The twinkling stars should strike,
And turn their silvery gleams
From earth to other planets where
They get more for their beams;
Doyou suppose the soldier boys,
When going into camp,
Would miss the simple starlight, if
They had
THE PITTSBURGH
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DRIFTING.

As the billows of life surge round me,
To bear me aloft on their crest,
And carry me farther seaward,
Away from the shores of the past,
A feeling of sadness comes o'er me,
A thought that will not be repressed,
As of one who hipless is drifting
Far away from those he loves best.

And vainly I strive with the current,
As stronger and stronger it grows,
While it restlessly surges onward,
With never a thought of repose,
And I cry aloud in my anguish,
Bidding "Memory" once more arise
To bring to my mind pleasing pictures,
Revealing a lost paradise.

Were hearts only made to be loving,
That they but the better may know
All the sorrow and pain of parting
That ever awaits us below?
Does gentle affection but bind us
Close unto a dear, kindred soul,
That the hand of chance may but sever
And all the fond cords unroll?

Oh the pain of the helpless drifting
Down the current of life's cold stream,
Well knowing that all that is left us
Is a shadowy, fading dream.
Dear God! in the heaven we're nearing
In mercy I pray there may be
No more of the anguish of parting
For either my love or for me.

—Frances Rawlins.

BEESWAX.

By order of the German emperor the Prussian minister of the interior has issued a decree forbidding the use of baptismal names of a political character.

Two-thirds of the applicants for admission to West Point and Annapolis, according to Dr. Cheeseman of Chicago, are rejected because of the cigarette habit and its results.

An army of locusts that took five days in passing and was 10 miles wide recently swept over the Punjab in India. The crops were ready to harvest, however, and were saved before the locusts reached them.

The Russian language is to be taught in the Japanese schools. For this purpose the government of the mikado sends a number of students to the University of St. Petersburg to prepare themselves as teachers of Russian for the rising generation of Japan.

The French are now painting their war vessels a dull, sulphurous gray, exactly the color of smoke as it arises from cannon. They say this color has the advantage of being as illusive and indistinguishable in fogs and sea mists and darkness as during the smoke of battle. It is more baffling to the search light than any other tint.

There is now a double service of express trains, with sleeping cars and coupes, between Calais and Milan by way of Basle and the St. Gothard. The whole journey from Paris to Milan does not occupy more than 30 hours, and there is no necessity for a passport when going through Alsace.

The high price of coal on Mexican railroads has resulted in the adoption of a novel type of compound engine on locomotives. The high pressure cylinder is contained in the low pressure cylinder, and a saving of 25 per cent in coal is obtained with only a little increase in weight.

By a novel device heavy guns can now be aimed and fired with the greatest accuracy, without exposing the gunners and without their even seeing the object to be fired at. The principal used is that of so training the gun as to cause the object to be fired at to be reflected on a screen at the rear of the gun.

Old spinsters devoted to pet animals are not, as a rule, considered dangerous, but a case which has occurred in France shows that they may become so. An old lady of Vincennes having lost her lapdog ran about on all fours in the street, barking and trying to bite every one she met. This realistic attempt reproduce the peculiarities of the deceased Carlo proved unpopular, and the old lady was conveyed to the police station.

A German authority says that almost a third of all humanity—that is, 400,000,000—speak the Chinese language. Then the Hindoo language is spoken by more than 100,000,000. In the third place stands the English, spoken by almost 100,000,000. Fourth, the Russian, with 80,000,000, while the German language is spoken by 57,000,000 tongues and the Spanish by 48,000,000. Of the European languages the French is fifth in place.

The Grand Prix de Paris will in future be worth over £10,000, as the French Jockey club has added a sum of 150,000 francs to it, while 50,000 francs more are contributed by the principal railway companies, so that there will in future be £8,000 of genuine added money. This is four times more than is added to any race in England, and the increase is to take effect next year, though the entries for that race had long since closed.

It is said that the experiment of the telephonic church service has proved so successful in Birmingham, Eng., that it is now proposed to develop the idea by connecting the hospitals of the locality to Christ church, the center of the experiment. Already the wire has been switched on to the bedrooms of sick folk, and with marked success, a flexible cord being attached to the ordinary receiver, with a specially adapted instrument for fixing on the head of the invalid.

At a place called Shelford, near Nottingham, England, there was at one time an extraordinary number of red velvet collars worn, so much so that people outside began to wonder at the cause, which was finally discovered in the person of an impecunious tailor who was likewise sexton of the local church. At Shelford the burial vaults of the noble Chesterfield family are located, and from the coffins of the sleepers, most of whom, it seemed, were provided with red velvet collars, this sartatorial miscreant had stolen the material to start a style.

Nautical libraries are among the curiosities of the water front. You may find them at old junk shops, the wreckage perhaps, of ill-filled ships or the pledges of bankrupt captains. The books are nearly all ponderous volumes of history, geography, biography or polemics. The binding is usually good and they are seldom much worn. Why they were ever bought and put aboard ship it would be hard to guess. United States ships, by the way, sometimes have libraries of considerable size, including the best standard works of a variety of sorts.

A gentleman desiring to test the endurance of a horse drove one 1,000 miles to a dog-cart, the cart, passenger and baggage weighing over eight hundred pounds. The journey was done in 19 consecutive days, an average of over fifty-two miles a day. The longest distance, 68 miles was covered on the last day. The road was selected at random and led from London to York, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Carlisle, Nottingham and London again. The horse was 15 hands high, what is called "well bred," and returned home, according to the report of the veterinary, no worse for the journey.

Three mummies were recently found in an ancient inca tomb near Ancon, Peru, by an exploring party under the direction of Lieutenant Safford and George A. Dusey, of Harvard college. In a room at a depth of 10 feet below the surface the three mummies were found together. One was that of a woman apparently about 40 years of age, seated upon a dais in the act of spinning, with yarn and distaff in her hands. At one side was a pile of yarn and in front were dishes heaped with beans, corn and food of various kinds, including fish and crabs. The other mummies were those of a baby and a little girl about 10 years of age.

Georgia has a unique railroad train, which is described by the Atlanta Constitution. It runs from Chamblee up on the Air Line road out to Roswell, a distance of only about fifteen miles, but the little train is famous. It consists of one car, which is divided into three compartments, an engine without any of the modern improvements, without even a tender, the wood being piled up in the cab. As soon as everybody gets on the train starts. There is no preliminary bell-ringing or warning from the engine, but you are off, bumping and rolling around at the rate of about nine miles an hour before you know it. At different places along the line, at a road crossing, in the middle of a cotton patch, or cornfield, or anywhere a passenger presents himself, the little train will stop.

There has been a strike in China, even in the Hoho palace, built by the emperor for his mother, the empress dowager, after her retirement from the regency. It was desired to do it over this year, and 10,000 workmen were engaged. Of these 3,000 or more were carvers, a class who in China hold their heads high. Knowing that the date for completing the gardens was close, they struck for higher wages, and all the carpenters joined. They were receiving individually three meals and 2,000 "cash" (10 cash are equal to a cent) per day, but they demanded 7,500 cash a day. On their employers refusing to comply a signal gun was fired and thousands of workmen—carvers, carpenters and masons—began to make threatening demonstrations. The officials on guard, finding the police impotent, called out the rifle brigade, Yuenming-yuen guards and cavalry, who surrounded the strikers. The affair ended in a compromise, the men receiving 4,000 cash per day, or exactly double their previous wages.

ROBERTS NOT GUILTY.

His Father Secures New Proof of His Innocence.

The "Two-Wives" Report is Not Founded on Fact—Signs of an Unbalanced Mind.

Some important evidence favorable to James Roberts, held at Ottawa on the charge of murder, has developed. It appears that yesterday two young men went to Mr. Robert's home in Auburndale and stated they had met and talked with Roberts in this city on the day of the murder. Mr. Roberts was seen by a BEE this morning in regard to the matter. He said:

"Yes, two young men called upon me and recalled to my remembrance that they had met Jim and I on the street the day of the murder."

"Were you and Jim on the street that day?"

"We were. I haven't said anything about it for this reason: The boy acted strangely and thought some one was after him because he deserted. He asked me to go down town with him Saturday noon, and although I was ill I got up and started. We met these two young men, and they turned and walked some ways with us. They knew Jim, but I didn't know them. We took the car and came down town. Transferring on Summit street, we went over on the East Side and walked down into the suburbs. I left him there, he telling me he was going back to the regiment. That night late he came back to the house and his mother rose to let him in. She asked him where he had been and he said in Sandusky and Cleveland. Of course we knew that couldn't be, and I said to mother to say nothing and he might be all right in a day or two. We were greatly troubled, but naturally kept it to ourselves."

"What is there in the report that he has two wives?"

"There is nothing that we know of. I think Jim would have told me had there been anything in it."

"Can Mr. Stahl or Dr. Cowdrick assist you in proving an alibi?"

"Well, Detective McLaughlin took Jim's picture to Mr. Stahl, and he said he thought he could identify the boy as the one he saw at our house. Of course Jim has been away a great deal and Mr. Stahl has been also away from home a good deal and hasn't therefore seen much of Jim, and as to Dr. Cowderick I didn't expect he could help us much as he didn't know Jim at all."

"What other evidence have you?"

"Enough to convince any jury that Jim is not guilty. I can prove every place he was from Saturday morning until Tuesday night."

Mr. Roberts is confident his son will be acquitted.

Detective McLaughlin was also seen. "I have evidence enough now," he said, "to prove an alibi. I have investigated that report of his having two wives and there is nothing in it."

Mr. Roberts received some letters yesterday from Columbus bearing on the case which may prove valuable. He will say nothing, however, regarding what they contain.

Prosecuting Attorney Caught by a Bee.

Mr. John P. Bailey, prosecuting attorney of Putnam county, was in the city this morning. He is in charge of the prosecution of the Columbus Grove murder case. In conversation with a BEE on this subject Mr. Bailey said:

"The murder and robbery, as might be expect d, is the only topic of conversation in that section of the country. It was a bold, astounding crime, and in that quiet locality would stir up considerable excitement."

"Are there any new developments?"

"No, nothing of any consequence. Eben Syfert, the farmer who was in the bank when the shooting occurred, came in yesterday and identified Roberts as the party who committed the crime. When Mr. Syfert visited the jail there were two other prisoners confined in the same room with Roberts. As soon as Syfert caught sight of Roberts, he pointed him out as the party who did the shooting in the bank.

"Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, the young man's parents who live in this city were down to Ottawa, and from what business I have had with them I am confident they are honest, hard working people.

"They are endeavoring to prove an alibi, claiming that the prisoner was at home here in Toledo at 8 o'clock on the morning of August 8, and that the crime was committed at 9 o'clock on the same morning. They referred me to Dr. Cowdrick and George Stahl of this city for confirmation of the statement. I came to Toledo early in the week and interviewed these gentlemen in the matter. Dr. Cowdrick informed me that he was called to the bedside of Jacob Roberts, the young man's father on Sunday night, August 9, at 11 o'clock. When he arrived at the house he said he noticed a young man sitting by the bedside of the patient. He was not acquainted with the son, and would not testify that it was James Roberts.

"George C. Stahl said that about 10:30 on Sunday night, August 9, he learned that Jacob Roberts had been stricken with paralysis, and went in to see him. There was a young man present whom he took to be James Roberts, and thinks it was him.

"The only witnesses who state positively that James Roberts was in Toledo when the crime was committed at Columbus Grove, are Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Roberts, the young man's parents, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Campbell, sister and brother-in-law, and an alibi cannot possibly be sustained on this evidence, in the face of positive identification of the prisoner as the right party by ten respectable citizens, who saw the man when he made the raid. There are some people who think that Roberts is not the man, but the majority of residents in that locality are confident that the guilty party is in custody because of the high standing of the citizens who have identified the man, and the unlimited faith in their judgment and honesty.

"No, there will be nothing done until the grand jury investigates the case and lies a report. If Roberts is cleared the chances of catching the real criminal will be exceedingly slim, and his apprehension would only be the result of an accident or through chance. If we haven't got the right man, the guilty party is far away long before this."

A CRAZY MAN'S DEATH.

He Boiled Himself in a Bath Tub.

Awful Means Used by a Lunatic to Free Himself From a World of Care.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Aug. 28.—Wm. F. Cook, who was confined at the Weston lunatic asylum, committed suicide in a horrible manner last Saturday. During the absence of the nurse, he got into a bath tub, turned on the boiling water and lay there until his body was entirely cooked. When the attendants attempted to remove the body the flesh dropped from the bones in large pieces, leaving only the skeleton.

Excursion Rates to St. Louis Account of Grand Conclave, I. O. O. F., Sept. 19 and 20.

The Clover Leaf Route, T., St. L. & K. C. R. R., will issue one fare excursion tickets from all Ohio, Indiana and Illinois stations to St. Louis and return, Sept. 19 and 20, with ample return limit, account of Grand Conclave of the Sovereign Grand Lodge.

Street parade, Patriarchs Militant, Encampment Lodges, Sept. 21 at 2 p. m. Odd Fellows' reception 8 p. m. at the Exposition Building Sept. 21. $2,400 in prizes, $1,000 to the best drilled Canton.

For further particulars call on nearest agent or address,

C. C. JENKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Toledo, Ohio.

There are said to be 16 species of American trees, the wood of which, when well seasoned, will sink into water. The heaviest of these is black iron wood which is 30 per cent. heavier than water. A species of oak grows in Texas and New Mexico which when green will sink almost as quickly as iron.

IN GRAND STYLE.

Toledo Railway Clerks to the Front on Moonlight Excursions.

The most enjoyable excursion of the season was given last night by the Toledo Association of Railway Clerks, on the City of Toledo.

Fully 1,000 people were on the steamer, and the boys took good care that everybody had a good time.

The greater part of the evening was spent in dancing to the excellent music, furnished by Prof. Lang's orchestra, and a number indulged in a quiet game of cards. The gentlemen who had the management of the excursion, as well as the entire association, are to be congratulated on the success of their first excursion.

Herman Rupple, M. C.; R. M. Conlisk, L. S.; J. G. Mullen, C. H. & D.; Wm. Krator, M. C.; John Connell, C., H. V. & T.; Chas. Meyers, L. S.; O. C. Weidman, T., A. A. & N. M.; F. S. Brigham, M. C.; Frank White, L. S., and A. W. Sheehen, T., St. L. & K. C., were the gentlemen who constituted the committee on arrangements.

NORTHWESTERN MILLERS.

A Large Output---The Market Reviewed.

The Export Demand for Bakers' and Low Grade Flour is Beyond the Supply.

Minneapolis, August 28.—The Northwestern Miller says: Considering that over 3,000 barrels daily capacity was idle, the mills last week made a remarkable run. The output has probably not been equalled before more than half a dozen times. The aggregate production was 185,380 barrels—averaging 30,897 barrels daily—against 173,075 barrels for the week before, 161,265 barrels for the corresponding time in 1890, and 86,200 barrels in 1889.

Nineteen mills were in operation to-day, and they were grinding at the rate of 31,000 barrels per 24 hours. The millers are gradually increasing the quantity of steam in use to make up for the deficiency in water power.

Two or three mills which have no steam are being restricted in the use of water and matters will grow worse with them as the river gets lower. The mills, as a rule, are being operated as strong as possible, and were it not for improvements in progress two or more would be in the operative list.

The prospects of higher freight rates is still a stimulus for heavy work. The advance of 10c per barrel to the seaboard, which was announced for Aug. 25, has only partly been inforced, some of the lines having determined to make until Sept. 1 a rate of 27 1-2 cents per 100 pounds to New York and 32 1-2 cents to Boston.

The flour market bears a fairly healthy tone, though the past week's production was probably not disposed of in fresh sales. There is a moderate call for patent from the east but prices are too high for much to be disposed of on foreign account.

The export demand for bakers and low grades is in excess of the production and at highly satisfactory figures, but with a slow sale of patents, which compose 75 per cent. of the flour product of a mill, millers are loth to sell very far ahead on the lower and minor grades. It is a very general complaint that it is difficult to keep the patents cleaned up. During the past month Minneapolis mills, as well as many others in the northwest, have done a big business with Hollands, Bakers and low grades are mostly wanted and Amsterdam dealers have made large purchases. One importer recently, in Minneapolis, bought nearly 100,000 sacks (110 1-2 pounds) before leaving. Some of our large firms have lately made large sales of bran to go to Aberdeen, Scotland, one concern having contracted to furnish 2,000 tons for that market.

There have been few weeks when the export shipments of flour reached the large amount that they did last week. They were 185,380 barrels, against 69,245 barrels the preceding week. London quotations for 280 pounds c. i. f. are: Patents, 33s 9d@34s 9d bakers, 29s 6d@31s; low grades, 18s@22s.

OIL TERRITORY

Secured by the Brownings—A Story Connected With the Purchase.

The most diligent operators in the Wood county field are O. A. and Clark Browning, of this city. Yesterday they closed a transaction wherein they came into possession of some gilt-edged territory in fee simple. The deal has quite an interesting history.

The property involved was owned by the Snyder heirs, and consisted of 80 acres located on the south line of section 8, half way between sections 8 and 9, Bloom township, Wood county.

Last winter, A. K. Detwiler, of this city, contracted for the purchase of the land, but when he came to close the deal the owner could not give a clear title, for the reason that the husband of one of the heirs had deserted her. Not long after the Brownings bought the contract of the Detwilers.

This spring the deserted woman secured a divorce from her absent husband, thereby clearing up the title to the land, which resulted in the sale closed yesterday. The consideration was $8,000.

This firm owns a 20-acre tract in Wood county, Portage township, known as the Meeker farm, which is a small fortune of itself. It joins 160 acres of 200 barrel territory owned and operated by the Standard. The owners have drilled eight wells on the line, and not one of them came in for less than 300 barrels. Last spring they bought the remaining 20 acres which lies across the road, north. Four wells have been drilled on this piece, and the fifth will be drilled in and shot today.

OHIO PENSIONS.

Buckeye Veterans and Their Dependents Who Have Been Granted Pensions.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Pensions have been granted to the following residents of Ohio:

Original—Jacob C Lee, Townsend Patterson, Thomas Geething, Erastus M Haines, Samuel H Shrope, Thomas J Leach, Wm Haines, Edmund J Smith, George W. Mansfield, James Trimble, James W. Neal, John M. Huber, James Tolles, John Holmes, Vitzenz Meyer, Anton Hoelz, Cicero C Smith, Wm Stephenson, Robert A Reeves, Squire McKee, Jasper N Robbins, John McLachian, George Sterling, James Marshall, Danford Huobard, Daniel Gormley, Peter Hummer, John Klitter.

Additional—Andrew Baty, Francis M Mank, Eugene W Elliott, Frederick Alexander, Henry H. Pavey, Philip Kadel, Columbus Baird, Caleb McPike, John H H Carter, Jacob Sickner, Daniel A Marlott, George W Welsh, Preston Hill, James W McKee, Abraham J Marvis, Hiram Root, Craton Ervin, John W Ross, Isaac J Magee, Robert B Baker, William H Spears, Robert M McCoy, Herman Buscher, James C Putnam, Henry Hoffman, Peter F Sanders, Anton Knobel, George Harner, Samuel McConnell, John Keller, Thomas J Eagan, John Mason, John Butts, James L Petty, Allen H Gibberson, Robert Micale, John N Hunt, Geo Beck, John Doran, Howard A Turner, William T T Underwood, William Worley, Adolph Gaurart, James Palmer, Henry L. Napp, Daniel W. Gibbs, Jacob Boesch, Daniel Clinger, Zachariah R Bredwell, Adam Diets, George W Peterson, Hermann Chumacher, John P Lompe, Jacob Kleinmann, William Guiton, Zachariah Reamey, Andrew M Nickols, James Finslew, John Nickols, Samuel Boroff, Lewis Ours, William Mudford, Hugh Bennett, Charles E Warner, James McCue, John Hutter, Wm H McGuire, Jas R Hagerman, Isaac Stoker, Christian F Wiles, Rollet E Bennett, Perry Naylor, William A Sturgeon, Abraham Seeveas, Andrew Imhoff, Henry Moser, Levi Henry, Isaac W Cook, George W Kirby, Matthias Sager.

Increase—Charles M. Briggs, Robert Vance, Thomas H Ballard, Wilson Patterson, William C Spousler, William Ewalt, Andrew Nighswander, William Burton.

Original widows, etc.—Catharine Body, mother; Elizabeth R mp, Joanna Andriws, Mary Rawling, Cynthia Ann Ros.

NOVEL DEPARTURE.

The City Offers Inducements to Gas Consumers.

Patrons of Northwestern to be Furnished Gas Free Between the Time of Making Connections and Expiration of Contract — Routine Business.

The decision of the board of natural gas trustees, at its meeting last evening, to furnish gas free to such consumers as desire to transfer their patronage from the Northwestern company to the city will be learned with some interest. It is a new and important departure. Free gas will be given only during the period between making of connections with the city line and expiration of contract with the Northwestern.

Alderman Morgan appeared before the board relative to extending the line on Segur avenue from Carroll to Sumner street. The matter was referred.

A delegation of residents on Bartlett street was present and advanced $400 for the construction of a line on Bartlett street

The committee on city plant recommended the adoption of the maps of the Sixth ward. The maps were approved.

It was decided to change the proposed four-inch line on Robinwood to two three-inch lines.

It was also decided to lay a line on Hewey street, from Bancroft street to Woodruff avenue.

The committee on city plant recommended that the manager be instructed to make connections as soon as possible for such consumers as desire to exchange northwestern contract for a city contract.

Mr. Backus asked if it was proposed to give gas free until the contract expired November 1.

Mr. Greene said the idea was to furnish gas for heating purposes free from the time the connection was made until November 1.

Mr. Backus opposed the project, and said it was simply giving the gas away.

President Parsons explained that it would be impossible to make connection in one day, and that it would be unreasonable to ask consumers to pay twice for gas during the two months.

Mr. Buckus voted aye on the understanding that consumers be charged for gas from the time they began using it. The recommendation was adopted.

It was decided to change the three inch line on Monroe street to a four inch line.

The manager was directed to lay a line to Milmine's foundry—that institution furnishing the money.

Property owners on Hicks street asked for gas under the cash plan and the manager was instructed to lay the line when the money was paid in.

Lines will be laid on similar terms on Jerome and Beacon streets.

A discussion ensued regarding the paying in of all or part of the money necessary to build the line.

Dr. Jones moved that half the money be considered sufficient.

President Parsons moved as an amendment that all the money be required.

The amendment carried, Backus and Parsons voting aye and Jones and Greene no, and Mr. Parsons casting the deciding vote.

After President Parsons had announced the result, Dr. Jones asked leave to change his vote.

After some discussion this was allowed, and Dr. Jones announced that he would move a reconsideration at a full meeting of the board.

The board headed off Mr. R. W. Smith's little bill of extras on the construction of the 3,000 feet of eight-inch pipe by deciding to place its own regulators, etc.

Hereafter a majority of the committee on city plant will have the power to change the size or location of pipe on any street.

Manager Heston submitted a tabulated schedule of the bids opened last Tuesday. One Smith bid was accepted and one referred.

"It strikes me," said Mr. Parsons, in discussing the Smith bids, "that these prices are away up."

"It would be unlike Smith if they were otherwise," responded Mr. Backus. "If keeps on he will own the town."

The balance of the bids were not submitted, but referred to the committee on supplies.

Mr. Parsons introduced a resoution to the effect that hereafter when residents of any street advance one-half the money necessary to construct a line, that the manager be authorized to proceed at once to construct such line. The matter was laid over.

A form of certificate was referred to the city solicitor.

COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Transact a Small Amount of Business—City Gas for Auburndale Favored.

Short sessions of several council committees were held last evening, but the business before them was small.

The gas committee discussed the Wellsback incandescent gas light, and Mr. Hitchcock, representing the company gave the committee some information. He also asked that the council fix a rate per tip for this light. The councilmen were not sure whether this was the duty of the council or of the gas trustees, and so decided that a sub-committee should confer with the gas trustees on the matter.

The matter of authorizing the gas trustees to furnish city gas to Auburndale and other points outside of the city was taken up and Mr. Metzger, of the Linseed Oil mill, was present, and petitioned the committee to allow the gas.

Mr. Caldwell was opposed to this, as he thought annexation could be better brought about if the gas was refused.

The committee thought different, however, took the resolution from the table and approved it.

The gas committee will meet next Thursday evening to discuss the price of illuminating gas.

* * *

The street committee approved resolutions to turnpike Oakland street, from Cherry to Blanchard, and to establish the grade of the alley northeast of Cherry street.

A petition to open an alley between Ontario and Erie street from Buffalo to Stickney avenue, was laid over.

In response to a petition from property own rs it was decided to change the name of Gardner street to Kelsey avenue.

The resolution to place box drains in Fassett street, from Oak to Miami, again came up and there was some livaly discussion, but the committee finally tabled the resolution.

* * *

The sidewalk committee approved resolutions for some new walks. A petition from contractors for the appointment of an assistant sidewalk inspector was presented and referred to the solicitor after some discussion.

* * *

The sewer committee approved legislation for new sewers in Indiana avenue, from Junction avenue to the east line of Woodland addition; in Peck street and alleys, Lagrange street to alley southwest of Mulberry street; in Daniels street, Maumee avenue to Dix street; in Hewey street, from sewer 291 to 80 feet south of Bancroft street; in Michigan street from Ash to Stickney avenue.

Indicted for Murder.

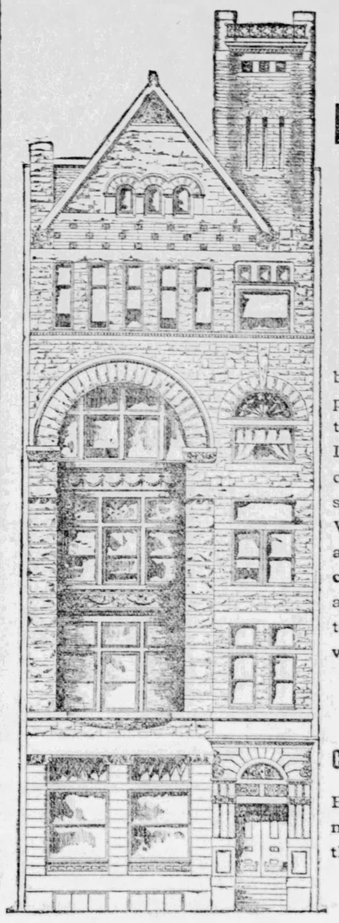
Dalton, Ga., Aug. 28.—Nine leading citizens of Murray county have been indicted for complicity in the assassination of Hosea Jones. They are Henry Fincher, George Mullins, Barlow Mullins, William Collins, James Bramlett, Lem Bramlett, Col. Welch and two others. Twelve disguised men went to the house of Hosea Jones last May and called him to the door, shooting him dead in the presence of his wife and children, under pretense that he had maltreated them.

Harvest Excursions.

As usual, the Wabash leads, others follow. On August 25th, September 15th and September 29th, the Wabash Railroad Co. will run three grand harvest excursions to points in the west, south and southwest. The only line running free palace reclining chair cars.

For rates call on or write Boody house ticket office, or P. E. Dombaugh, passenger and ticket agent, Wabash railroad, 308 Madison street, Toledo, O.

Are You Well Located?



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NEW BEE BUILDING,

Now For Rent.

This splendid business block, by far the most complete in Toledo, is located in the very center of business. It contains a number of choice rooms, single and en suite, suitable for offices. Well lighted, well heated, and supplied with all modern conveniences. Electric light and gas. Fast running elevator. Ceilings are steel panel work.

THE ONLY BUILDING IN TOLEDO WHICH HAS THE

Cutler Government Mail Chute!

By which letters can be mailed from either floor in the building.

NOW FOR RENT.

Inspect the Building and call or write for particulars and terms to

THE TOLEDO BEE CO.

CHAS. JARECKI, Pres. A. H. JARECKI, Sec'y. OSCAR JARECKI, Treas.

JARECKI MFG. CO., LIMITED

TOLEDO,

Pittsburgh, Oil City and Erie, Pa.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Brass Goods, Malleable and Cast Iron Fittings!

Pipe Threading Tools and Machines, Natural Gas, Oil and Artesian Well Supplies, Tubing, Casing Pipe, Rig Irons, Rope, Etc., Etc.

Branch Stores at all Important Points in the Oil Regions.

Now Is Your Time

Not next Fall when we are too busy, to have a

FURNACE

Put Into Your House.

Let us do it. We will not aim to be the cheapest in price, but we will do it so you will be comfortable next winter, and give you a hundred cents on the dollar. Address

E. A. EVERSMAN

HARDWARE,

Cor. Broadway & Logan St.

Fishing Tackle,

House Furnishihg Goods,

Builders Hardware,

Bird Cages---A large line.

THE WHITAKER AND KIRK HARDWARE CO.

210 SUMMIT STREET.

DO YOU THINK

Your Carpets ought to last forever? Is it not a fact that they have served you well, and that the uncomplaining old floor ought to have a new covering?

If that is so, come to us for the New Patterns in all grades of Carpets and Rugs.

V. B. SNYDER & SON,

The Old Reliable Carpet House.

OUR STOCK OF

FURNITURE!

MUST BE REDUCED

Call and see our prices on—Parlor Suits, all prices; Sideboards, antique oak and 16th century; Chamber Suits, very cheap; Fancy Rockers, large variety.

Young & Southard's, 172-174 Summit St.

SECOND-HAND BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE AT

John Bladon & Son's, 134 Ontario St., bet. Monroe and Jefferson.

Canopy top basket phaeton	$ 35	1 Canopy top phaeton, Columbus make	$100
Full leather top Cooney phaeton	65	1 Light open spring buggy	65
Full leather top Cooney piano box	75	1 Three spring open wagon	
Open buggy as good as new	35	Extention top carriage	30
Jump seat and canopy top Bladon	80	1 Three spring Rockaway, new wheels and tires and all newly jointed good as new job. Eastern make	125
Jump seat open	25		

All the above are in good repair, having been through our shops and put in order; they are bargains. Come and see them. JOHN BLADON & SON, Carriage Manufs

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE

—BY—

I. H. DETWILER & CO.

IMPROVED PROPERTY.

$1,050	Tecumseh st, 2 story frame.
2,000	Oakwood ave near Shaw ave, 2 story frame.
1,800	Fourth st, East Toledo, 2 story frame House, 50 ft frontage.
1,700	Erie st near Chestnut, 1½ story frame.
1,100	Franklin ave near Cherry, 5 room cottage.
2,000	Bartlett st near Collingwood, modern frame, large lot.
1,300	New house, Michigan st near Buckeye.
2,000	Cherry st, East Toledo, large frame house.
1,200	New cottage, Dorr st near Hawthorn.
1,275	Lorain near Broadway, cottage.
1,250	Six room cottage, new, Missouri st.
1,450	Bloomfield st near Union depot.
4,500	Collingwood ave near Bartlett, modern and new dwelling.
2,025	Brick cottage, Ontario st near Bush.
1,250	Washington st near Forest ave, new cottage.
16,000	Jefferson st near 17th, modern dwelling, large yard.
1,975	Frame dwelling, Wakeman st near Oak.
800	Dexter st near Lagrange, 5 room cottage.
5,500	Large modern dwelling, 218 st near Monroe.
875	Bancroft st near railroad, 5 room cottage.
1,000	21st st near Jefferson, large, modern 2 story frame.
4,000	Large modern dwelling, Huron st near 6th.
1,000	Cottage, Moore st near Chestnut.
1,250	Sherman st near Elm, cottage.
7,500	Modern 12 room dwelling, Vermont ave
700	1½ story frame dwelling on Seaman st.
750	Charles st near Curtis, cottage.
800	Kewing st near Blume, cottage.
2,200	Wade st near Union depot, cottage.
700	Brown st, East Toledo, cottage.
800	Orchard st near Hawley, cottage.
1,850	Congress st cor Orchard, 2 story frame.
1,975	13th st near Illinois, 2 story frame.
900	Cottage, Indiana ave near Clark st.
2,500	Missouri st near Lenk, two cottages, 51 feet frontage.

VACANT PROPERTY.

$ 60	per ft.	Bartlett st near fair grounds.
50	00 "	Erie st near Ash.
75	00 "	Dorr st near Detroit ave.
50	00 "	Bartlett near Shaw ave.
40	00 "	Collingwood near Washington.
15	00 "	Robinwood ave near Virginia st.
18	50 "	Maplewood ave near Virginia.
10	00 "	Erie near Stickney ave.
20	00 "	Cherry st, East Toledo, 40 feet.
10	00 "	Oakwood ave near Detroit ave.
25	00 "	" " Shaw ave.
27	50 "	11th st near Monroe.
25	00 "	Jefferson st near 10th.
28	00 "	13th st near Madison.
35	00 "	Broadway cor Thayer, 44 feet.
875	00 "	Monroe st near Huron, with frame building.
10	00 "	Germania st near Hawley.
20	00 "	Hickst near Union, 80 feet.
12	00 "	Hick st near Forest ave, 30 feet.
12	50 "	Vermont ave near Bancroft.
60	00 "	Franklin ave near Bancroft.
10	00 "	Indiana ave near Lenk.

We build Houses, buy, sell and exchange Property, and lend money. See us if we can save you money in these lines,

I. H. Detwiler & Co.,

Cor. Summit and Jefferson Sts.

MACOMBER, MOORE & McDONNELL.

108 Summit St., near Monroe.

FOR RENT—Modern dwelling, No 1027 West Woodruff ave, 9 rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, furnace, grates, natural gas; ready April 1st; $30 per annum.

FOR RENT—Modern dwelling, No 1567 Monroe st, Hicks' block, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences; $50 per annum; ready May 1st.

FOR RENT—Modern dwelling, ten rooms, all modern conveniences, on Monroe st; $600 per annum.

FOR RENT—Dwelling on Vermont ave, near Bancroft, eight rooms, good barn; $20 per month.

FOR RENT—Dwellings from $6.00 to $20.00 per month.

FOR SALE—Building lots in all parts of the city. Cottages built to order and sold on long time, and on monthly payments when desired.

Lots on Maplewood Avenue

30 Ft. Frontage, $175.

Lots on Glenwood Avenue

30 Ft. Frontage, $300.

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CUSHING'S

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

612 Madison St.

GOLD IN IT { TIMBER AND COAL!

Ten thousand acres West Virginia timber and coal land for sale or exchange for Toledo city property. Abstracts furnished. Address,

THE MINNIS REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, MONROE, MICH.

Robt. McCaskey Real Estate

Office, room 1, Anderson Block, Summit st., near Madison, where I will be able to furnish the best of bargains and most favorable terms to my old customers and as many new ones as wish to get homes or make investments before buying elsewhere. Call and see me. ROBT. McCASKEY

FOR SALE—

Double house and lot on Western ave, $2,500.

Cottage on South st, lot 40x213, $1,300.

Building lot on Hicks st, 30x140, $650.

House and lot on Ontario st, near Ash, $1,300.

House and lot on Orange st, near Erie, $1,000.

Handsome building lots on South st, $450

THE WORLD OF TOILERS.

The Typos' Nine-Hour Day Gone Glimmering.

The C. L. U. Didn't Adopt the Orphan.

A Temple of Labor to be Erected by the Chicago Unions—Secretary Murphy's Report—Notes.

The Central Labor union at its meeting last evening sat down upon the project to resurrect the defunct Democrat. Quite a large number favored the projected enterprise, but there were many more who considered that such an "organ" would be more detrimental than beneficial, and these were in the majority. The subject will come up again in another form.

The nine-hour day, recommended by almost the unanimous vote of the International Typographical union, did not prove very popular with the craft at large. Less than half the union membership voted upon the question of adopting it, and the proposition lacked 332 of two-thirds of the votes of those who did express themselves. So the nine-hour workday for job and book men has gone glimmering for the present.

Free Employment Report.

The report of the free employment office for the week ending August 27 is as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Situations wanted....	67	25	92
Help wanted.....	93	60	153
Positions secured ...	54	31	85

As will be seen the demand is much greater than the supply. The closing down of summer resorts will bring an influx of domestic help to the cities, and in another month the supply will be much in excess of the demand.

Leaders of the trade unions of Chicago, says the Herald, have often thought of the possibility of erecting one large building which would shelter the various labor organizations of the city. It was suggested a few weeks ago that the workingmen should inaugurate the world's congress of labor to be held here in 1893 by the dedication of a temple of labor, which would serve as a home for the unions of Chicago.

At the time this idea was brought forward it was not thought that it would ever be more than a topic of discussion. But the enthusiasm which surrounds everything connected with 1893, the great year of possibilities, made the labor leaders think seriously about the feasibility of the idea. The ways and means of erecting such a building were considered and discussed until a scheme was evolved which bears evidence that labor will be housed in a handsome temple before the doors of the great exposition are thrown open to the public.

At first the enterprise was thought to be of such magnitude that it would be impossible to obtain that unity among the labor organizations which would carry the project to a successful end. Now such methods have been suggested and such plans have been drawn up that the workingmen are sure the building will be erected in a short time.

THE PROPOSED TEMPLE.

Plans were prepared for a building to cost not more than $300,000. It is proposed to make the labor temple ten stories high, with an additional two stories in the central portion of the building. The structure will occupy an area of about 100 by 125 feet. So far the site has not been chosen. The building will be absolutely fire-proof, with hydraulic elevators and steam heat. The central extension will be of stone, brick and terra cotta, the different materials being used to emphasize the architectural proportions. It is proposed to use the basement for a restaurant and bar-room and the first floor for stores and a hotel office.

The main hall or auditorium will occupy the second and third stories and will be used for lecturers and meetings, with accommodation for two or three thousand persons. The fourth and fifth floors will have assembly, reading and recitation rooms, with seating capacity ranging from two to eight hundred. The sixth floor will be divided into suits of offices to accommodate the various unions.

The balance of the building will be utilized for hotel purposes, where it is intended to provide clear, cheap lodging and baths at a minimum rate. A conservative estimate places the net income from the building at no less than $30,000 a year, which will pay 12 per cent. on $500,000, the estimated cost of building and grounds.

It is not intended to place the stock among any one class, though it is hoped that a majority of the $500,000 necessary will be taken by the workingmen and the labor organizations, so that it may actually be a temple of labor. The shares will be $10 each, 50 cents payable on each share when the subscription is made, the balance to be payable in monthly installments of $1 a share. Although the books for subscriptions have not yet been opened nearly $50,000 has already been promised. As soon as the stock is ready to be issued the subscriptions will be under the exclusive control of the building and improvement company and its general agent.

This was thought best, as it would relieve the labor organizations from the responsibility of collecting or disbursing the funds. The company will receive 5 per cent. on the amount of stock subscriptions received or collected. The purchase of a site will probably be completed when $200,000 of the stock has been subscribed. Since the proposition of building this temple was first made no voice among the labor unions has been raised against it.

Industrial Notes.

The watchmakers of Massachusetts are organizing the trade under the leadership of the men at Elgin, Ill., who started the idea.

The next annual convention of N. T. A. 210, painters, decorators and paper hangers, meets in Orange, N. J., commencing Monday, Sept. 14.

The report of the proceedings of the thirty-ninth annual session of the International Typographical union, held at Boston, Mass., June, 1891, is a handsomely printed volume of 258 pages.

Six per cent is the rate of mortality among the girls in the large shops of Paris. The high rate being largely due to premature vital exhaustion from not being able to sit down during the day.

Berlin's Society for the Homeless last year provided shelter for 100,000 men and 15,000 women. In the seven years of its existence it has furnished lodgings, food and medical care to 2,200,000 persons.

Women in Italy, who work in the olive oil presses, carry building material up the ladders, and help in the orchards, receive 20 cents a day. This is the maximum pay, and calls for 12 hours hard labor.

Three million women and children earn their own living in this country because their husbands and fathers cannot earn enough to support their families, and their number is increasing every day in the year.

Ellen Terry, the successful actress, says, and the lesson holds good for any occupation chosen: "I learned that to do one's work well one must work continually, and live a life of constant self-denial for that purpose."

The London National Training school for Cookery reports that 5,601 pupils entered for training in 1890, 77 teachers obtained diplomas, and since the opening of the school the number of pupils has slightly exceeded 40,000.

Three years ago Austria had 103 labor organizations with 15,500 members, and 11 labor papers with 15,400 subscribers; it has now 209 labor organizations with 47,000 members, and 41 labor papers with 127,850 subscribers.

The K. of L. Glove Workers' assembly of New York city has resolved to adopt a union label. They will also agitate against the practice of "charitable" institutions underbidding wage-workers by furnishing goods made by paupers.

A Battle Creek, Mich., man has patented a typewriter for musical composers. The copy which it makes can be photographed and a plate reproduced for printing which is said to be much better than plates made in the ordinary way.

We have about 10,000,000 of people in this country who work very hard, but seldom get a square meal, and we have also foreign capitalists owning over $10,000,000,000 worth of our industries. Where is the man to publicly assert that conditions such as these are healthy and desirable in a republic?

If an American was asked to guess what is the leading product of this country he would undoubtedly answer the corn crop. Yet the whole corn crop of the country does not amount in value to as much as the poultry and egg business, not by several million dollars. The hen is mightier than the plow.

Miss Minerva Walker, a young woman not yet 20 years old, recently retired from the Harper, Kansas Graphic. She did all the editorial and local work on the paper for two years, solicited the advertising, collected her own bills, attended every political convention of importance in the state, and much of the time was her own foreman, made up the forms and sent the paper to press.

It is sad to know that as late as President Harrison's last birthday there were American children working from 14 to 18 hours a day in the rich and prosperous city of Chicago, some of them getting no more than $1 a week. Can't the tariff be raised a little bit higher for the sake of these industrious infants! — Louisville Courier-Journal.

"An exploit," said Dr. Talmage, "is a heroic deed. The three greatest exploits in the world are to save a man, to save a woman and to save a child. You can do one or all of the three. Many would rather destroy a man. New York and Brooklyn grind up 30,000 women every year. If there is no hell for the men in this business it is time that some philanthropist built one for them."

A curious instance of the danger of evading the contract labor law is furnished by a suit that has just been begun in Bridgeport, Conn., in which it is the men who were imported in violation of the law who bring suit. They not only object to a deduction from their wages for the purpose of repaying the passage money advanced to them, but they claim the considerable reward promised by the law to the informer.

In the earlier periods of American history immigration scattered over the land and soon became Americanized. The second generation showed few traces of foreign ancestry. In these times, however, things appear to be different. Now, much of the immigration colonizes and remains foreign. The children go to schools from which the English language has been driven. This does not tend to produce the best class of citizens.—Trades Journal.

Beware of counterfeit hat labels. Mr. John Phillips, secretary of the United Hatters of North America, says that the counterfeits are sometimes printed on white paper and sometimes on yellow paper. They are not perforated on the edges. The genuine label is printed on buff colored paper and is perforated on the edges exactly the same as a postage stamp. When purchasing a hat see to it that you get the genuine label with the perforated edges.

In his opening speech in Ohio Major McKinley said of the protective tariff: "It is the patriotic system. It is for the country. It has never sustained any flag in the United States but the American flag." This is all very fine, but how about the protected pantaloons makers in Chicago who receive 8 cents a dozen, and how about the protected girls working on cloaks who make $1.08 a week? Let us hope that they love the old flag as dearly as the rich monopolists who have subscribed McKinley's campaign fund.—Chicago Herald.

Chicago has a woman engineer who has successfully passed a rigid examination. The young woman walked into the board of examiners' room in the City hall, presented her application in a manly way, deposited the official fee ($2), and then made her way into the line of the applicants to await her turn. Among other questions she was asked was as to the size of the blow-off required for a seven-horse power engine, and what she would do if the valve stuck fast. When the examination was finished the examiners wrote at the end of her paper "accepted," and Miss De Barr is now a licensed steam engineer.

We hope our high tariff neighbor, the Tribune, has not overlooked the recent despatches from Akron, O., concerning the wages of persons employed in the oatmeal factories here. These despatches say that the wages "have been reduced between 40 and 50 per cent." First, the duty on oatmeal was increased by the McKinley act just 100 per cent., although the domestic manufacturers had not been annoyed by importations; then, as the Tribune announced to its readers not long ago, the domestic manufacturers made a trust; now the trust reduces the wages of employes. "This is a trust killing tariff, men and brethren," said our neighbor, the Tribune, a few weeks ago.—New York Times.

Female Pharmacists in France.

The new projet de loi as to the practice of medicine and the subsidiary arts connected therewith, which is now before the French legislature, provides for the admission of duly qualified women to the pharmaceutical profession. It is remarkable that France, which has shown itself so liberal in throwing open the portals of the faculties of medicine and law, if not also divinity, to women, should so long have denied them admission to a profession not open to some of the graver objections which have been held to justify their exclusion from other careers. Pharmacy has not always been a close borough of the male sex in France, for in the statutes of the Paris faculty of medicine, which were enacted in 1350, mention is made of "chirurgiens" and "chirurgiennes," "apothicaires" and "apothicairesses," "herbiers" and "herbieres," without any distinction of professional rights or privileges. It is clear from this that in the so-called "Dark Ages" women could dispense simples and practice pharmacy, as well as surgery, and the bill now before the French senate only proposes to restore them to the position in this respect which they held five centuries ago.—British Medical Journal.

A Long Lease on Life.

Old Dr. Boerhave's golden secret of long life was: Keep the head cool, the feet warm, and the bowels open.—Drastic cathartics and powerful purgatives do more harm than good, but such a remedy as Dr. Hand's Pleasant Physic is a boon and blessing in every household.

The following, from Mrs. John Horn, cor. Penn avenue and Linden streets, Scranton, Pa., contains some valuable experience: "I have been in poor health for the last five years, caused by a constipated condition of the bowels, dyspepsia, and a sluggish liver. I took Dr. Hand's Pleasant Physic every night for two months, with the result of curing me of the liver trouble, the dyspepsia and constipation, thus giving me comfort, health and a new lease of life."

For sale by R. C. Spohn, D. Harpster & Co., Bowers & Friederich, Geo. C. Nill, Thos. Vanstone.

Twelve miles from Norwich, Conn., is one of the most wonderful lily ponds in America. It is a lake one mile in diameter, so close-y grown with lilies that during the blossoming time it is hard to get a glimpse of the water. When the wind is strong and the lilies are open the perfume of them is perceptible a quarter of a mile from the brink of the pond. So thick are the lilies and in such tangled masses that it is almost impossible to propel a boat in the pond, and the lily gatherers have to wade for them in hip rubber boots.

THE CITY OF ST. JOHN.

Something of the History of Newfoundland's Capital.

Its Settlement as a British Possession—Its Situation, Business Pursuits, Population and Religion.

St. John's, the capital city of the island of Newfoundland, noteworthy in many ways, has also the distinction of being one of the earliest places settled by whits on the continent of North America. Soon after the discovery of the island by Sebastian Cabot, June 24, 1497, (the day of St. John the Baptist,) St. John's was the occasional abode of fishermen of various nationalities, and after Jacques Cartier and Roberval met in its roadstead, about thirty-eight years later, it became the permanent habitation of some engaged in the cod-fisheries, and in its commodious harbor vessels sailing to the American coast found a temporary resting place and a secure haven.

In August, 1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir Walter Raleigh's half-brother, anchored with his fleet in its harbor, and took possession of the island in the name of Queen Elizabeth. Sir Humphrey had with him a motely following of sailors, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, musicians, etc., numbers of whom remained in St. John's. He found fishermen of different nations there on his arrival, and calling them together, he erected the arms of England on a pillar of wood in their presence. With the exception of brief periods, during which the French held possession, Newfoundland has remained an appendage of the English crown ever since.

About 1650, Viscount Falkland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, settled an Irish colony at St. John's, and the preponderance of people of that nationality there is owing to that fact and to the large influx of Irish from 1805 to 1814, as also to sporadic emigration ever since. The English, however, were not permitted to hold undisturbed possession of St. John's and the foggy island. Almost ever since Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of it in the name of his sovereign, the history of the island has been largely a record of reprisals between the French and English fishermen, and even when these nations were at peace, the old quarrel continued in its intensity, apparently unaffected by treaties. Unfortunately this condition of affairs, though mitigated in some of its harsher features, has come down to the present, and promises to be a fruitful source of trouble between the two nations.

In 1696 the Chevalier Nesmond, with a fleet of about fifteen sail, attacked St. John's, now a place of some strength, but failed to effect its capture. A subsequent attack a short time later, by the combined fleets of Brouillan and Iberville, met with better success, but the French only held it till the treaty of Ryswick, 1697, restored it to the English. It was again taken by the French in June, 1762, but the entrance to the harbor being strongly fortified, the French commander, M. de Terney, thought it expedient to disembark his troops at the point on the coast, a short distance removed from the town, and marching overland, captured the place without much difficulty. The same summer, however, the intruders were forced to evacuate St. John's by a force under Lord Colville, commanding at Halfax, who, imitating the French, attacked it from the land side.

Though St. John's has remained in the hands of the British ever since, its annals have not been those of a peaceful, well-regulated community. The troops of rival nations met for the last time in deadly embrace on its streets when De Terney was forced to hoist sail and flee from the spot where so many of his countrymen found a grave; but domestic broils, resulting in occasional emeutes, have since at times transformed the city into a scene of mimic warfare. Deeds of cruelty, assassinations, riots, and other exhibitions of the proclivities of a malignant and turbulent populace have not been of unfrequent occurrence; and though for many years the city has been better governed, and the people more docile and amenable to law, it is only by a misleading euphemism that the denizens of St. John's, even at present, could be styled a law abiding community.

The city is built on sloping ground on the northern side of the harbor, on the southern border of which the hills rise so abruptly from the water that there is only space sufficient for a range of warehouses and oil factories. There are three principal streets, which, conforming to the sinuosities of the harbor, are winding and very irregular. These are intersected by cross-streets, which are laid out with a near approach to regularity. Water street, the chief thoroughfare of the city, has many fine buildings, more noted, however, for solidity than for beauty of architecture. Generally shops, stores, and offices occupy the ground-floors, while many of the merchants and store-keepers have their homes in the upper stories. Projecting in the rear of the houses, on the side next to the harbor, are fish stores, warehouses, and wharves. Two-thirds of the houses in St. John are built of wood, but as fires are of frequent occurence, those burnt down are often replaced by stone buildings ,thus tending to increase security and improve the aspect of the place. Within recent years many fine dwellings have been erected by wealthy residents, and as the city of late has been rapidly increasing in population and trade has been flourishing this state of affairs, and the well-assured promise of increased prosperity in the future, will have the effect of still further improving the character of the buildings.

Among the edifices which would attract the attention of the stranger visiting the city is the government house, a substantial and spacious structure erected in 1828; the Colonial building, completed in 1847, which contain the chambers where the colonial legislature meets, and the government offices; and the Athenaeum, built in 1877, having within its walls a public hall, library, reading-rooms, savings-bank, museum, etc. The new postoffice, finished about ten years ago, is also a fine structure. With the exception of the Church of England and the Roman Catholic cathedrals, both elegant edifices, there are but few buildings in St. John's that can lay claim to architectural beauty. Traversing the town the visitor there for the first time would be impressed with a feeling of incongruity in his environment. Uniformity and regularity are conspicuous by the total absence of anything suggestive of such features in the laying out of the streets and the conformation of the houses and other buildings.

The manufacture of seal and cod oils is the main industry of the town, and is carried on on a most extensive scale. There are three iron-foundries, two large machine-shops, two boot and shoe factories, a nail factory, and a large factory for the manufacture of cables, ropes, twines, nets, seines, etc. Tanning, soap-making, and other industries also furnish employment to numbers of the inhabitants. The export trade in various kinds of fish, fish-oils, seal-oil, and seal-skins is very large. St. John's is to a great extent the distributing center for the whole island, and nearly all the imports arrive there.

The population according to the last census, taken in 1884, was 28,610, and is now doubtless considerably over 30,000. This is certainly a small result to show after having been settled for centuries, but small as it is, it is nearly all the result of a century's growth. In 1780 there were but 1,650 inhabitants in St. John's, so that its increase since then is in marked contrast to the slowness of its progress in the period preceding.

Roman Catholics form almost two-thirds of the population, Episcopalians after them being the most numerous. It cannot be said that the various denominations in St. John's have been distinguished for Christian charity and religious tolerance. Party spirit has also run high, and even the most confirmed optimist would despair of the near approach of an era of peace and good-will were he to take up his abode in the capital city of Newfoundland. There is promise, however, of betterment in the near future, and it is not impossible, speaking metaphorically, that before long the wolf and the lamb will lie down together in the city of St. John's.—Harper's Weekly.

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AN EDITOR Mr. W. C. Curtis, Editor of the Mecklenburg News, at Boydton, Va., says that he has been entirely relieved from an abscess which formed in his throat, and caused intense pain, almost choking him. He could not swallow solid food, and was in a most painful condition. He says that he took only three bottles, and that it effected a complete cure.

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The unsuspecting purchaser, who wants CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, because he knows their merit, and is sure of their virtues, goes home with a fraud and imitation in his pocket.

HEED THE WARNING.

Don't be deceived and do not be imposed upon with an imitation of what you want. You want CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, because you know their value and their merit. THEY NEVER FAIL.

When you go to buy a bottle of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS ask for "C-A-R-T-E-R'-S," be sure you get "C-A-R-T-E-R'-S," and take nothing but the genuine CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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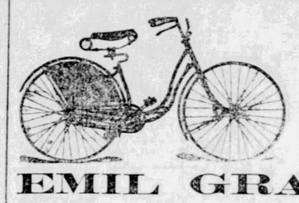

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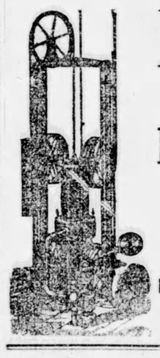

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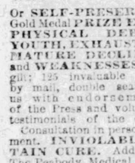

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KING OF ALL SUNS.

What the Astronomers Say About Arcturus.

It is 71,000,000 Miles in Diameter and Equal to 551,000 Suns—What If We Should Fall Into It?—A Tremendous Blaze of Light.

Mr. Garrett P. Serviss is one of the few newspaper men qualified to supply us with news about other worlds than this. With a view to getting some plain information on a far away but interesting subject a good many questions were put to Mr. Serviss the other day.

"What do you think is the most interesting thing in astronomy?" was the starting one.

"I should say," he answered, "that it was the recent discoveries in regard to the tremendous size of some of the other suns in space.

"Take the star Arcturus. Dr. Elkin has made a measurement of its distance from the earth, and if he has made no mistake it is no less than 11,500,000 times as far away from us as the sun is.

You know that the light of a star or of the sun varies inversely as the square of the distance. If the sun were twice as far away as it now is we should get one-quarter as much light from it. Careful comparisons have shown that Arcturus actually sends to the earth one twenty-billionth as much light as the sun itself, but if the sun were removed 140,000 times as far as it now is, it would shine as a star no brighter than Arcturus.

"Yet Arcturus is 11,500,000 times as far away as the sun. Dividing that by 140,000 we get the number 82, which may be taken as a measure of the diameter of Arcturus, as compared with the diameter of the sun. The sun's diameter is 866,000 miles, and, therefore, the diameter of Arcturus must be about 71,000,000 miles, and its circumference 224,000,000 miles. In bulk it is 551,000 times as great as the sun!

"Arcturus, having 82 times the diameter of the sun, must shine, if every point on it is as bright as a corresponding point on the sun, 6,724 times as brilliantly as the sun does, because the surfaces of spheres vary as the squares of their diameter. Such a globe as near to us as our sun is would fill half the sky, but we could never exist in such proximity to so tremendous a sun as that.

"If the earth could be moved through space toward Arcturus, or, if it could fall to Arcturus, as it would probably do but for the protecting arm that is extended by our own sun at close quarters, the spectacle that would be presented to its inhabitants as they approached that great star would be of indescribable magnificence.

"When we had arrived within something less than 8,000,000,000 miles of Arcturus its light and heat would be equal to that which we get from our sun at a distance of only 93,000,000 miles. When we got as close to it as the distance of Neptune from the sun the gush of its heat would begin to be unbearable; at the distance of Jupiter from the sun it would smite the earth with the resistless energy of its radiation.

"The forests would burn, the oceans would rise from their beds in vapor, the very ground would smoke, and before we could approach as close as the earth is to the sun the whole globe would have been melted, if not dissipated in vapor.

"Arcturus is truly king among stars, and our sun, great and brilliant as it is, if dropped into the blazing photosphere of Arcturus, would be nearly swallowed up, and the only visible evidence of its fate would be a sudden flash, and then, perhaps, a quickly vanishing blot on the brilliant surface of the great star, where the down rush of the doomed sun had swept in a breath of cooler air from above.

"But it is worth while stopping a moment to consider the effects of the gigantic attraction of such a body as Arcturus. On the sun the force of gravity is 27 times as great as on the surface of the earth, but on Arcturus, supposing the same mean density, it would be 2,200 times as great, so that a man weighing 200 pounds transported to Arcturus would be crushed under his own weight of 440,000 pounds into a flat speck of protopla mic nonentity almost before the first fires of that mighty solar furnace could lick him up and transform him into a sunbeam.

"If we suppose that Arcturus could be an inhabited world, it is natural to speculate on the tremendous size of its inhabitants.

"Voltaire, in his 'Micromegas' tells a story of the inhabitant of a planet belonging to Sirius, or the dog star who was so large that when he waded the earth he was able to wade through the ocean without wetting his ankles, but the astronomers have shown that the probability as to the size of the inhabitants of these great orbs is just the other way, that because they are large their gravitation must be so great that their inhabitants instead of being proportionately large, would be exceedingly small.

"If, however, we suppose that the size of an inhabitant of Arcturus should correspond with that of the globe on which he dwells, he would be upwards of ten miles tall, and if he were, on the other hand, small in proportion to the size of the globe, and the general opinion of astronomers is that he would be small rather than large, then he would be only eight one-hundredths of an inch tall.

"But unless we are to agree with Herschel, who thought that even the sun might have living inhabitants under the crust of blazing clouds by which it is surrounded, we must assume that it would not be possible for any living being to dwell upon the star Arcturus."

Arcturus may have a great family of planets proportioned in size to the tremendous size of the star itself. If that gigantic sun has its planets on the same proportionate scale as our solar system, then a planet belonging to Arcturus and corresponding in comparative size and place to the earth would be 656,000 miles in diameter and 2,060,000 miles around, or half as large as the sun itself, but its distance from Arcturus would be as much as compared with the distance of the earth from the sun.

"Although all the scientific probabilities are in favor of their being small in proportion as their worlds are large, yet it is impossible for us to say what nature may not have provided in such cases for the existence of a people proportioned for the size of the globes on which they dwell. Little microscopic creatures a few hundredths of an inch in height would scarcely be suited to the conquest and development of mighty worlds as large as or larger than our sun itself; that's a fact.

"Let us suppose, then, as being more accordant with our own ideas of the fitness of things, that the inhabitants of these big planets bear some proportion to the globes which are their homes.

"It does not follow that they should walk upon two legs and move about perpendicularly as the inhabitants of the world do. Nature could readily provide for the introduction of intelligence, the comprehension of wit and humor, among creatures having no legs at all and crawling on the face of their planets as Dr. Whewell imagined that the inhabitants of the planet Jupiter might do.

"A variation in the atmosphere of these planets might lead to a wonderful variety in the workings and forms of life upon them. It won't do for us to assume that our atmosphere of oxygen and hydrogen is the only one capable of supporting life.

"There might be a thousand forms of vegetation more wonderful, more beautiful than anything existing on the earth. The peculiar color of the light of Arcturus and of some of the other stars is in itself an indication that there must be a great variety in the forms and existing within their rays.

"That has always been a point of disagreement between those who have speculated upon one side or the other upon the question of life in other worlds. Some insist that there can be no intelligent life except in bodies like those of a man, but the broader view, and in one that seems to me far more probable and reasonable, is that there can no more be a limit to the forms and constitution of the bodies in which life may be contained than there is a limit to the number and variety of the heavenly orbs then se ves.

"At the same time it is difficult to conceive any expression of intelligence that would vary very much from the intellectual life of man.

"We can readily imagine that the inhabitants of the planets of Arcturus might possess a breadth of intellect, a brilliance of imagination in proportion to their own stature, so that their achievements in many respects might be as far more wonderful than anything we are able to do, as the sun is a more wonderful body than our own dependant globe.

"This may even apply to their literature, to their newspapers. Imagine a newspaper published in the rays of Arcturus covering a whole acre with a single sheet, and scintillating with outbursts of wit and brilliant touches of description that would outshine anything that we are capable of doing as much as Arcturus would outshine the sun if the latter could be placed beside it. But there is no end to speculations of this kind.

You know that in recent years astronomers have been able to place the different stars into ranks or orders, according to their spectroscopic composition. Our sun belongs to a certain order, the Dog star to another, and Arcturus to still a third. But there is also a progression from one order to another. We cannot assume that the sun has always been and will always remain as we now see it. It will get either hotter or colder, we cannot as yet tell which. The probability is that it will get hotter.

"Sirius, the dog star, is hotter than the sun, because it is not surrounded as the sun is with a dense envelope of absorbing vapors, which consist probably of iron and other metals reduced by the tremendous heat there is the condition of gas or vapor.

"Arcturus, on the other hand, has a denser and deeper cloud of these vapors surrounding it than is the case with the sun. At the same time there are indications of an intense heat glowing beneath these vapors, so that if it is true that the progress of suns is from a colder to a hotter condition, it is likely that Arcturus will gradually get rid of these vapors, which now partially obscure its light, and glow with the intensity of Sirius.

"There is some historical evidence to show that Siriuf used to be a red star, just as Arcturus is now, but that gradually it has changed color, becoming a pure white star, and in changing color the intensity of its light has increased."

"It has seemed to me for some years that Arcturus was getting whiter. Possibly this is not so, but there is nothing in the history of the stars to lead us to suppose that it is impossible. Perhaps in the course of a few centuries Arcturus may change color, may get rid of some portion of its envelope through processes unknown to us, and then blaze out with redoubled brilliance."

"The effect upon the inhabitants of the gigantic planets which we have supposed revolving around that star would undoubtedly be disastrous, just as the effect of a sudden withdrawal of the vaporous envelope surrounding our sun would result in destroying life upon the earth.

"It is these changes which are continually going on among the stars and which show that there is a progress of the suns in which no attention is paid to the exigencies of life upon the planets revolving around them that give the greatest interest to the study of astronomy in our day."
—New York Sun.

COVERINGS FOR OUR FEET.

Some Interesting Facts About Shoes.

Peculiarities of the People All Over the World as Shown by Their Dress.

Th word "shoe" occurs 31 times in the English version of the Bible. "A man plucked off his shoe and gave it to his neighbor; and this was a testimony in Israel" (Ruth, iv., 7). "Over Edom will I cast my shoe" (psalm, lx., 8). These passages evidently refer to an established symbolical use of the shoe in transferring ort aking possession of property. "Loosening the latchets" of shoes (Luke, iii., 16) and bearing the shoes" (Matthew, iii., 2) are alluded to as marks of inferiority.

In the east the shoes are removed as a mark of respect. God said to Moses from the burning bush, "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground" (Exodus, iii., 5). To-day an Oriental takes off his shoes when entering his church, but keeps on his headgear.

The Hebrews took great interest in the ornamentation of their shoes. Solomon exclaims, "How beautiful are thy feet with shoes, oh, prince's daughter!" (Song, vii., 1.) Elaborate worked sandals are still much affected in the east.

An old writer—Bend Boudoin—maintains that God when giving Adam skins of beasts for clothing gave him shoes of the same matter. Pliny says, that Tychius of Boeotia was the first who made shoes. Xenophon tells us that the 10,000 Greeks who were with him in the great retreat were compelled, "for want of shoes," to cover their feet with skins, which caused them great inconvenience.

The oldest form of shoe is the sandal, which is nothing but a sole. The Egyptian priests wore sandals of palm leaves and papyrus, while those of the common people were made of leather. The papyrus shoe was interwoven like a mat.

Egyptian shoemakers would appear to have occupied the same uncomfortable and unwholesome position in their work as our modern operators. The workman in the picture—from an inscription at Thebes—is piercing with his awl the thong at his side of the shoe, through which the latchets were passed.

The Hebrew shoe was similar to that of the Egyptians, the military sandal being made of brass or iron.

Homer generally speaks of his heroes as barefooted, but the use of the sandal was generally among the ancient Greek and Roman women, and gradually became fashionable for men also.

The Greek crepida consisted of a thick sole, welted on to a piece of leather, which had in it a number of eyes, through which a thong was passed the girls of the upper classes have their feet tightly bound, and they are thus, at the cost of years of suffering, enabled to wear shoes about three inches long. The Chinese cobbler goes from house to house, and announces his presence with a peculiar rattle.

In European countries wooden shoes are generally in use among the peasantry. They are clumsy, but comfortable and cheap. The Malay women generally go barefooted, but they are very skilful in embroidering slippers in gold tinsel, which, like those of the Turks, are worn just over the toes by the ladies of the higher class.

The inhabitants of northern climates travel rapidly on the broad surfaces of snowshoes. Both men and women wear them, and the stories of the number of miles sometimes gotten over by able-bodied skaters of either sex in a day sound extravagant to one not aware of the facility with which they can be managed by an expert.

The snowshoe consists of a flat frame from eight to 14 inches in breadth, at its widest part, and sometimes as much as seven feet long, though generally about four feet. It is either made wholly of wood, or is a wooden frame filled in with wickerwork, and has cross-straps to fasten it on the foot.

The present form of shoe was adopted early in the seventeenth century, and the buckle was added about sixty years later. The style of shoe has not varied much for many years; the narrow sole, the broad sole, the "box toe" and the high and low heel being the principal differences between one pair and another.

The trade as now followed in London, is divided into no less than 20 branches. The principal English manufacturers are in London and Northampton. The London workmen have a society for the relief of infirm and decayed members of their craft.

The first patent for riveting shoes, instead of sewing them, was taken out in England in 1809, by an American named David M. Randolph. Mr. Randolph's machines do not appear to have continued in use in England after 1815, when the demand for army shoes fell off in consequence of the conclusion of peace.

The principal American shoe factories are at Lynn, where mostly shoes for females and children are made, and Haverhill, in Massachusetts. Nearly all the New England factories are owned by residents of Boston. Over 2,000 "pegging" machines are now in operation in the United States.

One of them will peg two pairs of women's shoes per minute, cutting its own pegs from strips of white birch at the same time. A thousand cords of woods are cut into pegs every year in this country. The wooden peg was invented in 1818 by Joseph Walker, of Hopington, Mass. All machines for sewing shoes are also of American invention.

We are told by Butler that St. Ananias, a contemporary of St. Mark, was a shoemaker. St. Crispin and his brother, Crispinian, are the patron saints of shoemakers. They are said to have suffered martyrdom in England toward the close of the third century.

October 25 is St. Crispin's day. Shoemaking is distinguished among mechanical callings for the number of its members who have risen to eminence.

It is said that the solitary nature of the craft tends to produce thoughtfulness, and the hammering at the leather stimulates the mental faculties. But the physical results are disastrous.

Circulation and respiration are checked by the position which shoemakers assume when at work. In the few who live to old age, a hollow at the base of the breastbone is often produced by the continual pressure of the last.

Statistics show that out of 10,000 artisans who sit at their labor 2,577 fall sick and 95 die annually, while of an equal number who alternately sit and stand only 1,713 sicken and 61 die in the same period. A work bench has been invented at which shoemakers may work standing.

Scientists rail, with reason, at modern shoemakers for their disregard of anatomy in the conformation of their work. The foot is horribly distorted by extremely fashionable shoes.

One great requisite is said to be that the great toe shall be allowed to occupy its normal position, apart from the rest, which can only be done by making the inner sole incline inward instead of outward from the balls of the toes. In the figure of Dr. Meyers' proposed shoe the dotted lines represent the usual shape.

High heels are also the especial object of the medical man's antipathy. They are said, first, to make the step unsteady, to impair the action of the calf muscles, to cramp the toes against the uppers, and to be especially injurious to the female sex. Notwithstanding the formidable facts, they continue to be worn and are likely to be so indefinately.

However, English women, who are stouter and heartier, as a rule, than those in America, and frequently rival their male relatives in feats of pedestrianism, find themselves obliged to adopt a broad, flat heel, as well as sole, in order to keep up their accustomed exercise in open air.

They affect the "French slipper" only at balls and parties.

In America there is a disposition among a great many people to adopt footwear which conforms more to the contour of the foot, with the result of added comfort to the wearer.

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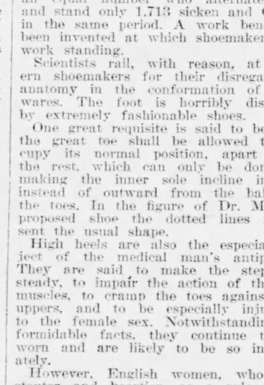

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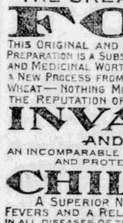

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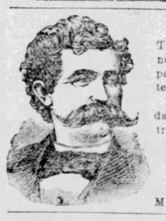

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DISEASES OF WOMEN, of whatever nature, skillfully and successfully treated.
No Experiments. Thousands Cured. Consult the Old Doctor. Forty years in practice. Consultation personally or by letter free and confidential. No matter who has failed to cure you, write Dr. CLARKE a full history of your case. Medicines sent everywhere free from observation. Hours, 8 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 12. Call on or address
Dr. F. D. CLARKE,
Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich.

WERUM BROS
508 ADAMS STREET,
Manufacturers of

TRUSSES!
Abdominal and other Supporters, Braces, Bandages,
ELASTIC STOCKINGS!
Knee Caps, Anklets, Crutches, Etc.
Special appliances for the mechanical treatment of injuries, etc., etc.
Trusses Skillfully Adjusted.
For Elastic Stockings take measure opposite letters on the cut.
We cure ALL Children and about one out of every 5 adults.

Dr. Clark, the Botanic Specialist,
Eleven years at his Toledo Office Parlors.
Farmers have no longer advertising quacks, who infest our city for a few months and with their accumulated spoils depart.

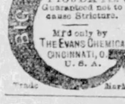
Dr. Clark cures syphilis, gonorrhea, loss of manhood and power, spermatorrhea, night emissions, cancers sores, liver, kidney and blood diseases.
Special diseases of both men and women positively cured. Dr. Clark is the only botanic specialist in the state. If you mean business and wish to be cured call and see us and have a friendly talk, and see what can be done for you. If not you probably will fall into the hands of an advertising charlatan or a home physician that is incompetent. Dr. Clark has no spare time to lose, but every case has a thorough examination before you accept or reject. We are the friends of all sufferers. Dr. C. G. CLARK, Toledo, O., next to Hotel Hamilton.

DRUNKENNESS
LIQUOR HABIT.
WE ALL THE WORLD THERE IS BUT ONE CURE
DR HAINES GOLDEN SPECIFIC.
It can be given in coffee, tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of patient if necessary; it is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. It operates so quietly and with such certainty that the patient undergoes no inconvenience, and soon his complete reformation is effected. 48 page book free.
To be had of H. J. REED, Druggist, Summit and Madison Sts., Toledo, O.

Dr. MINGOS,
Corner Oak and Summit Streets,
Cures all private diseases, catarrh, scrofula ulcers, eruptions on skin, syphilis, and all dis orders arising from its effect cured forever. No hindrance to business. Use no mercury. All medicines prepared by myself. Have never failed in curing a case. No experiments are made, but a sure cure. On account of treating so many patients charges are kept low. A sure and positive cure for all cases of gonorrhea or gleet in a week or no charges. Also a sure and positive cure for all female complaints, leucorrhea or whites. A private home so cured for ladies pending and during confinement. Ladies in need call or write. Consultation free and private.

Don't Get It Into Your Head
when you go by
MERRELL BROS.
At the corner of Monroe and Huron,
that they handle nothing but old traps.
If you want a vehicle of any description, go inside for it. A carload just received from the Buckeye Buggy Co., of Columbus.
These are the finest in the land but they have others at all prices.

WEAK MEN CURED.
NO ELECTRIC NONSENSE.
NO STOMACH DRUGGING.
Send at once for sealed directions FREE of The Common Sense Home Cure, for all weaknesses of men. A certain permanent cure for nervous debility, lost manhood, emissions and varicocele; WEAK ORGANS ENLARGED and complete cure guaranteed. We furnish the best of references. Address ALBION PHARMACY CO., Lock Box 69, ALBION, MICH.



Big G is acknowledged the leading remedy for Gonorrhœa & Gleet. The only safe remedy for Leucorrhœa or Whites. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.
A. J. STONER, M. D., DECATUR, ILL.
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
Sold by Druggists. PRICE $1.00.
Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

HAVE YOU TRIED
—THE—
CHARTER'S A. No. 1 PATENT Wheat Starter COMPANY
BEST FLOUR MADE?
Geo. Miller & Son, Toledo Agts.

MAN,
ff from self abuse while young, or over indulgence in later years you have become sexually weak, and would be made strong—if you are strong but would be more vigorous, send four cents in stamps, for our Medical Book, and List of Questions, which will be sent free, sealed, and in a plain envelope, secure from observation. Address,
THE EVANS MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TO WEAK MEN Suffering from the effects of early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

PATENTS PROCURED
WM. WEBSTER —BY— Patent Attorney, 311 Superior Street, TOLEDO, O. Phone 955.

Manhood Restored,
Small weak organs Enlarged, Free Remedy. A victim of youthful errors causing Emissions, lack of vigor and development, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc., will gladly send (sealed) Free to all sufferers a recipe that cured him after all other remedies failed. Address with stamp, L. A. BRADLEY, Grocer, Battle Creek, Mich.

14th Street Improvement.
Jefferson Street to Adams Street.
Persons liable for assessments to pay cost of above Improvement can save 10 per 100 per cent by paying cash, which can be accepted to close of Saturday, 29th inst.
W. T. WALKER, City Auditor.
aug17to29ine

IF YOU WANT GOOD WORK DONE AT REASONABLE RATES CONSULT
C. A. SIPE
DENTIST.
601 Summit Street

The Mormon Elders' Book on Sexual Strength, mailed free to married men, address F. B. Crouch, 302 Grand St., New York

TRAVELER'S REGISTER

Corrected by William Gates, Boody House Ticket office.

All trains run on Central Standard time which is 28 minutes slower than City time.
Trains marked * (star) daily. Trains marked † daily except Sunday. Trains marked ‡ daily except Saturday.

From Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.
Summit, Chestnut and Mulberry sts.
Depart for Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York
Atlantic Express, 7 30 a m, Day Express, 9 25 a m, Fast Line, *9 p m
Arrive Toledo, 9 15 a m, 5 10 p m and *11 25 p m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

UNION DEPOT.

ARRIVE.	NORWALK DIVISION—EAST.	DEPART.
*7 35 a m	Boston & Chicago Special	
9 40 a m	Boston & Chicago Accom	
*4 00 p m	Fast Mail	*5 20 p m
*10 55 p m	New York Express	*2 55 p m
*2 10 a m	Chicago Mail	*9 35 a m
12 55 p m	Buffalo Accomodation	6 10 a m
3 40 p m	Norwalk Accommodation	8 45 p m

SANDUSKY DIVISION—EAST.

	Boston & N Y Special	*5 30 p m
*6 25 a m	New York & Chicago Lim	*11 35 p m
*7 45 p m	Chicago & New York Ex	*10 30 p m
9 45 a m	Buffalo & Chicago Accom	5 10 p m
	Atlantic Express	*4 00 a m
1 45 p m	Accommodation	8 50 a m

OLD ROAD—WEST.

	Boston & Chicago Special	*7 40 a m
*10 05 p m	Fast N Y & Boston Ex	
*1 50 p m	Fast Mail	
5 15 p m	Boston & Chicago Accom	*7 50 p m
6 40 p m	Michigan Accomodation	9 50 a m

AIR LINE DIVISION—WEST.

8 25 p m	Chicago & Boston Special	
*4 45 a m	Atlantic Express	
1 50 p m	New York & Chicago Lim	*8 30 a m
	Chicago Fast Mail	*8 10 a m
	Chicago Express	*2 00 p m
	Pacific Express	*11 05 p m
7 45 p m	Buffalo & Chicago Accom	10 05 a m
1 40 a m

The Bee.

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

Parties advertising in these columns and having the answers addressed in care of THE BEE, will please ask for check to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be inclosed in envelopes.

Advertisements of Wants For Rent, For Sale, Lost, Found, etc., not exceeding four lines (28 words), will be inserted in these columns for 50 cents a week, two weeks $1; one month $2. For one insertion 25 cents, two times 29 cents, three times 30 cents, and four times 40 cents will be charged. Over four lines at proportionate rates, payable in advance. Parties desiring situations will be given three insertions free.

No credit is allowed for advertisements ordered in for a certain number of times and stopped before expiration.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Advertisements under this head:
Once, 5cts; Three times, 10cts; Six times 15cts.

WANTED—A first-class designer; one who can do detailing, stock billing and make perspective drawings on drug store, office, bank and saloon work; steady job to a good first-class man; none but a steady, sober man need apply; state salary wanted. Cassell & Son, Peoria, Ill. 27aug6

WANTED—Bell boys at the Jefferson. 19aug-tf

1000 MEN Wanted—To be measured for a custom made pant at $3 or suit at $18 25 at the Plymouth Rock Pants Co., 603 Adams st. 10aug1mp

WANTED—First-class stave cutter, wages $2.50 per day for cutting and two pilers, wages $2.25. Must be all first-class men. Steady job to right parties. Address J H Parks, Williams, Mich. 13aug2w

SALESMAN—Wanted, an experienced salesman for our installment houses; must be able to take charge of our carpet department; reference required; call between the hours of 6 and 7 p m. Goldberg & Jacobson, 434 Summit. 15aug4t

COOK—Wanted, male, short order cook, immediately. Address C 94, Bee office. 28aug1f

WANTED—A man to set up and black stoves, only an experienced one need apply. 318 Monroe st. 27aug6

WANTED—Good blacksmith helper, one who understands horseshoeing. Call at Peter Weiter's, 310 So Erie st. 26aug6p

WANTED—A good, live, experienced man to write accident insurance in Toledo and vicinity for the Pacific Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Co, of California. Office 12 and 13 Gardner Place, L A Croy manager. 26aug4p

WANTED—A night fireman to fire in a stave factory; must come well recommended. Apply Hector Stave Co, Hector, Ohio, on New York, Chicago & St Louis R R. 26aug6

WANTED—100 men to work on gas line; wages $1.50 to $2.50 per day. Apply at Room 2, Lenk block, cor Summit and Monroe sts. Kerlin Bros, contractors. 20aug1f

SALESMEN—A few wide-awake salesmen to hand our goods to the retail grocery trade in the country; 15 per cent commission; may be handled as a side line; each sale pays $3. Address Spencer, 13 W Lake st, Chicago. 24aug6

WANTED—Three first-class men who know how to sort and tally pine lumber. Inquire at Barbour & Starr's, Summit ave. 25jy-tf

WIRE WORKERS—Wanted 3 experienced wire workers at the American Brass and Metal Works, Detroit, Mich. 21jy-tf

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—A competent kitchen girl and a good steady girl for general second work, at 321 Warren st. 28aug3p

COOK—Wanted, at once, Portage house, Oak Harbor. O must come well recommended, a good salary will be paid. Address the Portage, Oak Harbor, O. 28aug6p

WANTED—Good girl for cook in private family; will pay good wages. Apply at 551 W Woodruff ave. 26aug6p

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, girl to do general housework and girl to take care of children. 2265 Putnam st, corner Floyd. 25aug6p

WANTED—Girls for hotel; general house work situations furnished free of charge. City Employment office, 8 9 Summit st. 25aug6p

WANTED—25 sewing machine operators. E C Shaw & Co, 8 8 St Clair st. 25aug6p

NURSE—Wanted, nurse to care for children; must have experience, and come well recommended; girl not under 25 preferred. Address C 88, care of Bee. 24aug6

FEMALE HELP WANTED—Apprentices, good sewers, waist, skirt hands, operators, parlor girls, and others to learn dressmaking and cutting; steady work; high wages. Call or write Dressmaker, 253 Summit st. 22aug6p

WANTED—Good German girl to do kitchen and laundry work; must be a good cook; good wages. Mrs Chas T Lewis, 103 Prescott st. 18aug-tf

WIVES—Wanted—To tell their husbands to get their clothes made at the Plymouth Rock Pants Co., 603 Adams st. Suits, $13 25; pants, $3. 10aug1mp

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 932 Huron st, corner Lagrange. 29june-tf

MISCELLANEOU

FOR EXCHANGE—Grist mill in Illinois, roller process, capacity 25 barrels per day, write for description. Box 51, Tefft, Ind. 28aug6p

HORSES WANTED—I have some well located cheap city lots in Swan's Exchange for live stock of any description, either horses, cattle or hogs, wagons or harness. Inquire at 381 Superior st, saturday or Monday at office of Burk & Thomson. 27aug

WANTED—Citizens of Toledo to know that Koella the artist has moved from 320 Seward to Hassenzahl's block, 324 Cherry st. Call if you want fine photography. 26aug1m

WANTED—Everybody to know that the "White Indian" treats catarrh at three dollars a month, and he makes a cure or no pay. Office 167 Monroe st, up stairs. 25aug5

STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE and plumbers' supplies to exchange for improved Toledo property or good improved farm. Address 121 North Main st, Findlay. 19aug12p

ANY ONE having money to loan on improved city or farm property at good rates will find it to their interest to call on T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison st. No charge for investment. 17aug1yr

FOR THE BEST—Tomato catsup ever made, and for the finest delicacies in cheese, fish, etc, go to C. Mertsch & Co., 6 7 Monroe st. Wholesale and retail. 17aug1m

MANY headaches cured by the use of Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, adjusted by Goodwin the optician, at his office cor Adams and St Clair. Eye examination free. 13aug1m

FIRE, accident, marine, plate glass and life insurance; real estate; houses for rent and for sale. Phone 1288. C C & H H. ("Bert") Dawson, 2 Drummond block, opposite postoffice. 6aug5w

ADRIAN, MICH—Whenever you are at Adrian be sure to stop at the Botsford house, opposite the L S & M S depot; best $1-a-day house in the city. J W Ryan, propr. 31jy1mo-p

FOR RENT—Turner hall club room. Inquire Louis John, 405 St Clair st. 14aug-tf

DO YOU WANT A PENSION? If you do, and have doubts as to your claim, call on J. H. Spain, corner Monroe and Market Space. Advice given free. 7aprlyr

WANTED—The people to know that they can get anything they want in the line of stationary, art goods, cigars and tobacco at Geo. T. Frey's, 311 Cherry st. 31jan1y

GEORGE W. MERRILL, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public; deeds, leases, mortgages and all legal papers executed; special attention paid to collection of commercial paper. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Room 21 Law building, corner Superior and Madison sts. 1jan1yr

COAL—TERMS of all sizes in stock or made to order, delivered in any part of city; will sell in position if desired. Phone 242. The Marrell Manufacturing Co., Curtis st. 20nov1y

FOR RENT ROOMS.

WANTED—Furnished room centrally located, for light housekeeping, by man and wife employed during the day. Address C 95, Bee office. D

FOR RENT—Pleasant, well furnished sleeping rooms for gentlemen at 333 13th st, between Madison and Adams. 22aug6

OFFICES—For rent, rooms 1 and 2 Worthington block, corner Adams and Superior sts. Inquire of Dr E M Cook. 10aug-tf

ROOMERS—Wanted, from all parts of the City to call and get a pair of our elegant custom made pants for $3 or suit for $13.25 upwards. Plymouth Rock Pants Co., 603 Adams st. 10aug1mp

FURNISHED ROOMS—For rent nicely furnished rooms, single or ensuit, near, clean, light, airy and both gases, very central. Apply at new Mission flats, 719 Adams st, terms reasonable. 8aug6f

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED—To buy for cash, a small farm from 25 to 40 acres; must have a small house and different kinds of fruit. Address Mrs J W Johnson, 805 Dorr st, Toledo, O. 26aug6p

WANTED—A well broken bird dog; will pay any reasonable price, but no fancy price. Address C 92, care of Bee. 26aug6p

HOUSE AND LOT—Between Monroe and Adams, or further beyond Walbridge for cash; must be very cheap. J P Delphy & Co, 7 Adams block, cor St Clair and Adams sts. 23aug6p

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY—To loan on real estate in large or small amounts at low rate of interest. T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison st. 17aug1yr

MONEY TO LOAN—On household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, room 14 Worthington block, Adams and Superior sts.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

BUSINESS CHANCE—An excellent opening is offered to engage in the hotel and restaurant business, either alone or as partner; best location in the city; old established and doing a good cash business; ill health the reason for making the change. Call at Wyck's hotel, Summit st near Perry. 22aug12

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A cottage of 5 rooms, large beautiful lot, in growing part of the city. G S Bralley, 340 Superior st. 22aug6

LOST AND FOUND.

COW—Lost dark red cow, left horn broken; suitable reward if returned to 522 State st.

LOST—Pocketbook, yesterday afternoon. Finder please return to Miss Eckel, 213 Jefferson st and receive reward. 25aug3

LOST—Ladies' gold watch, with chain attached. Name of owner "Maude Wood," engraved inside of case. Liberal reward if returned to Blade office. 28aug2p

LOST—Scotch Terrier pup, three months old; short tail but ears not cut; his return will be rewarded. 1012 Superior st. 27aug2p

FOR SALE.

SURRY—For sale, one two-seated surry in good shape; cheap. Call at The Bellman Seed House, 113 and 115 Ontario, near Monroe. 28aug3p

FOR SALE—A good 2-story frame building, centrally located in a growing northwestern Ohio town; 18 rooms, and a splendid chance for hotel and restaurant; 6 miles from an oil and gas field and oil and gas wells within 2 miles; none but cash buyers need apply. Address C 93, Bee office. 27aug6p

FOR SALE—Road cart; can be seen at barn, 552 Ontario st. 24aug6p

AVONDALE Addition lots are for sale with frontage to suit. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition is beautifully located in the Ninth ward. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition has desirable lots on South and Boyd sts, and Prouty and Hiett aves. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition is new; all its houses are new and modern. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition is picturesque and beautiful, and an attractive place for homes. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition has lots nicely laid out, good shade trees and good walks. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition has broad, well graded streets and wide alleys. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition has South st macadamized, water and natural gas pipes laid. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition has all lots of good depth, all fronting on good streets. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE is a short distance from Broadway, has two lines of electric cars convenient. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition is well built up with new houses; more will soon follow. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition is in a thriving and rapidly growing portion of the city; a good place to live. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition is one third sold out; the remaining lots will go quickly. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition still has 30 lots for sale; these can be had at reasonable prices. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition contains four new houses which we will sell on monthly payments. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition has a desirable neighborhood, is a good place for a home at low figure. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition should be seen to be appreciated; take an electric car to the lots. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition will provide you a good home for little money; get our figures. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition is a splendid place in which to live, if you are looking for a home. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition has lots upon which we will build to suit and sell on easy terms. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition we will be glad to show you if you will call at our office. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition lots are worth more every day, as the property is continually improving. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition is a good addition in which to own, either for a home or for investment. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition lots will be sold especially cheap if you wish to build. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition is easily reached by street car from any part of the city; see the property. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition is a healthy locality, everything is neat and well kept. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition houses are well built, commodious, attractive and reasonable in price. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition lots we will advance money on, if you wish to build. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition lots will make a profitable investment for those buying soon. Irving B Hiett & Co.

AVONDALE Addition has perfect title, abstract furnished each purchaser. Irving B Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—Grocery store; best location in town; good reasons for selling. Address 719 Summit 22aug6p

FOR SALE—Handsome Shetland pony, cart, harness, saddle and bridle; any child can drive him; he is as gentle as a kitten and handsome as a picture. Inquire 2065 Ashland ave, corner Floyd street. 24aug6p

MILL—For sale, brick flouring mill, with elevator attached, slate roof, full roller process, latest improved machinery, in good order; one set burrs for corn and chop feed; located in good town in best wheat growing region in Ohio; railroad track and scales; price way down. Call on or address Wm Hunsing, Genoa, O. 22aug6

FOR SALE—A 2-story frame house with good lot for $1,500; rents to a good tenant for $18 per month. G S Bralley, 340 Superior st. 22aug6

FOR SALE—For $1,400, a 2-story frame house, 8 rooms; well, cistern and barn; centrally located; lot 40x140 feet to alley. G S Bralley, 340 Superior st. 22aug6

FARM—For sale a farm of 100 acres, half mile south of Gibsonburg, O. This land is in the center of the best limestone and oil basin of this region. Unsurpassed location for stone quarries and sites for lime kilns, half a mile from railroad track; 80 acres of the tract the best quality of farming land. Also oil and timber lands in Jackson township, Seneca county, Ohio. Address Dr. S B Taylor, or Della Taylor, Fremont, O. 5aug1m

FOR SALE—Grocery store doing a good business and located in one of the best parts of the city; not over $800 or 1000 cash needed. Address C 36, Bee office. 24jy1f

PROPERTY—For sale; house and lot on Walbridge ave, $1,500; house and lot on Washington st, $2,500; 75 ft on Collingwood near Delaware ave, at $40; 100 ft on Robinwood, near Bancroft at $30; house and lot on Lee st, 2d ward, $1,600; 3 new cottages now being built on East Broadway for $1,600 each; small down payments, balance monthly. Irving & Haswell, 12 Produce Exchange.

LOT—For sale a beautiful lot 50x211. Call at 518 Adams street. 21mar-tf

FOR RENT—HOUSE.

FOR RENT—House on Broadway just above Oliver house; 11 rooms; modern improvements, including natural and artificial gas, hot and cold water in all rooms; bath room and closet, $25 per month. Seegrave Bros. 22aug6p

HOUSE—For rent a house of 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, including natural gas, at 1225 Superior st; splendid neighborhood, convenient to business. Apply to V. W. Granger, 316 Summit st. 4apr-tf

WANTED AGENTS.

AGENTS—Wanted, lady made $24 last week selling Long's solid mucilage pencil. Why not you? Address C A Long, manufacturer, 534 Dearborn st, Chicago. 28aug4p

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS—Wanted, good agents and canvassers; speak both German and English; good wages. Apply at 6 7 Monroe st, up stairs. 22aug6p

WANTED—Our agents make $100 to $300 a month selling our goods on their merits; want country and general agents, and will take back all goods unsold if a county agent fails to clear $100 and expenses after a 30 days' trial, or a general agent less than $250; we will send large illustrated circulars and letter with a special offer to suit territory applied for, on receipt of three 1 cent stamps. Apply at once and get in on the boom. Address Renner Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Pa. 1 v3m

WANTED—SITUATION.

WANTED—Carpentering to do; wages reasonable. Address C 97, Bee office. 28aug3

WANTED—A situation by a young man of strictly temperate habits, who has a fair education and is a good penman; has good recommends and understands the care and management of horses. Would like office or store work, or engage to care for horse etc., for private family. Address C 96, Bee office. 28aug3

WANTED—Situation as coachman; personal interview desired. A D Woolsey. 27aug3

SITUATION—Wanted by a good, honest girl to do any kind of light work where I can sleep home nights. Address C 88, Bee office. 23aug3

NURSE—Wanted, situation by a young girl of 15 years as nurse girl in a good, respectable family. Address C 87, Bee office. 23aug3

WANTED—A place in a small family to do general housework by a good, steady and honest girl, from Defiance. Address C 91, Bee office. 23aug3

WANTED—Situation by a young lady competent to do bookkeeping and all kinds of office work. P, room 3, Trinity blk. 26aug3

WANTED—Copying and all kinds of letters to write at room 3, Trinity blk. 26aug3

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING—New styles now arrived, fine tailor made English walking dresses; also French evening ball and reception dresses; fit, style and work not to be excelled; patterns cut; dressmakers sent out. London, Paris and New York Dressmaking Co, 235 Summit st. 22aug6p

Closing Presque Isle will close Sunday next. Let everybody turn out this week. Grand concerts will be given every afternoon. Thursday will be the great K. of P. day, and Friday night the Amaranth's comedians will give a grand entertainment in the Presque Isle Opera House.

Immense arrivals of new fall shades in Kid Gloves. NEUHAUSEL BROS.

Beautiful new Dress Goods and Silks now on sale at LAMSON'S.

CITY NEWS.

The Crescent Livery Co Phone 899

Horton street pavement is completed.

Our stock is always complete. Prices the very lowest. B. H. Broer, 606 S. St. Clair street.

Irving street is open for travel between Collingwood and Ashland avenue.

Railroad committee is called for this evening.

Peter Ross, visiting house of ill fame, forfeited $15 bail in police court to-day.

The committee on annexation is making another tour about the city this afternoon.

The infirmary directors will hold their regular quarterly meeting at the farm to-morrow.

Robert Flint, of Bridge street, had a bicycle stolen from in front of his place last night.

A. L. Johnson, of Scott avenue, had a lot of tools stolen from his carpenter shop last night.

Work is progressing on Front street, between Bridge street and the Port Clinton turnpike.

Committee on annexation met at the council chamber at 4 o'clock this afternoon, to examine maps, etc.

Diamonds at M. Judd's.

Taylor's Flour is more uniform in quality than any flour in the market either spring or winter.

Street Commissioner Bower has an extra large force of men at work cleaning streets at present.

In Justice Parker's court: Mary J. Girth against Mr. and Mrs. Levin, judgment for $3.50. The peace warrant case against Mary Sobkowiah will be heard this afternoon.

Optical goods at M. Judd's.

This evening a large crowd will go to Presque Isle to hear local talent at the Presque Isle opera house.

Republican politicians are doing a lively lot of hustling these days. The fight for representative is the big plum in sight.

Seyfang's new process bread is best.

Miss Eugenia M. Baldwin will sing in the Central Congregational church next Sunday, and also the following Sunday.

Parks' city ambulance will do work for $2.50 to any part of the city. Phone 1217

Silverware at M. Judd's.

Word was received in this city yesterday afternoon of the death of Mr. John Bell at Chicago. His father, Mr. R. H. Bell, left last evening to bring the remains to Toledo for interment.

The cases against the keepers of houses of ill fame and their girls, which were to be heard in police court this morning were continued to next week.

Buckeye Paints are most durable.

Taylor's Flour is the cheapest flour in the market, either spring or winter.

Hallen & Hart are at the Wheeler to-night in Later On.

All dealers sell Buckeye Paints.

Meet your friends at the train with a Carriage or Coupe from the Crescent Livery Co. Phone 899.

Use Buckeye Paints and Varnishes.

The ladies are invited to attend the Y. M. C. A. field day games at the association grounds to-morrow afternoon. Admission will be free to anyone interested.

Rev. Isaac Newton, D. D., who has traveled extensively in Egypt and Palestine, will preach at Albany Street M. E. church next Sunday morning, and in the evening will deliver the first of a series of lectures on his travels. On the 1st, 2d and 3d he will conclude the course.

Taylor's Flour has a larger sale than any flour in the market.

Last night, officers arrested George and Lena Frederickam and Sadie Henry, for keeping and residing in a house of ill fame on John street. This case was continued in police court until to-morrow.

The Toledo Laundry Co. Phone 438.

James Lee, colored, on the third or fourth charge of vagrancy, was sentenced in police court this morning to a fine of $10 and costs and 30 days in the work house.

Toledo pilgrims, who have been absent during the summer are arriving home.

In Justice Merrill's court: Eck against Kissinger, continued; Hausemeyer against Weinberger, continued. The case of Mrs. Peters against the city of Toledo for damages is being heard this afternoon.

Entertainment at the Presque Isle opera house to-night which is to be away up in the specialty line.

Ask your grocer for Taylor's Flour.

There is some complaint that the Detroit exposition is not patronized this year as it was last. The exhibition continues another week, and things may be different. It is hoped such will be the case.

The Toledo Laundry Co., 332 Summit St.

The meeting called for at Memorial hall last night was not held, because of lack of attendants.

The fish car has arrived and can be inspected by those interested. A description has already appeared in the BEE. Billy Lanz is in charge, and will take pleasure in showing all who call.

Taylor's Flour—
Taylor's Diadem.
Taylor's Peerless.
Taylor's Choice.
Taylor's Southern Belle.
These brands of flour are sold at all leading flour and grocery stores in the city.

The following drunks were disposed of in police court this morning: John O'Neal, discharged; John Seimkal, costs; James Doran, $5 bail forfeited; John Conliss, costs; P. J. O'Neal, costs; Pat McDonald, $5 and costs.

Special services will be held to-night at St. John's M. E. church.

The deposition of Herman McKnight was taken to-day in two civil cases pending in the Wood county courts, involving about $900. He is from Wood county, is serving a three years' sentence for embezzlement and expects to be released soon on habeas corpus.—Columbus Dispatch.

Order a Carriage or Surrey for an evening drive from the Crescent Livery Co. Phone 899.

Peter Beaubien, alias Peter Doe, was bound over to the court of common pleas to await the action of the grand jury. He is charged with having assaulted one Chas. Meitsch, with intent to rob, near the Ketcham farm last July. Bail $500.

Some people are constantly troubled with boils—no sooner does one heal than another makes its appearance. A thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifiers, effectually puts an end to this annoyance. We recommend a trial.

To-morrow buy Hosiery and Underwear at LAMSON'S.

The Duke of Edinburg is a good fiddler and no doubt he enjoys the delicate flavor and soothing effect of Smokette cigars.

Are you aware that Lamson Bros. are showing the new fall colors in Jouvin Kid Gloves?

Try the celebrated Rose brand hams, bacon and dried beef; also fresh, salt and smoked meats, sausage, etc., at Jacob Folger's, South St. Clair street.

To-morrow, as usual, buy Kid Gloves at LAMSONS.'

Vacation.

Enjoy your vacation by taking a trip to Old Point Comfort via the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo and Chesapeake & Ohio railroads. Tickets on sale at Union ticket office, Boody house, and Pennsylvania depot.

New Carpets. NEUHAUSEL BROS.

See us about Jackets; we can fit your form, head and pocket book. LAMSON BROTHERS.

Dress Goods now opening. NEUHAUSEL BROS.

The Michigan Central Railroad

Will sell excursion tickets to Detroit and return account International Fair and Exposition, August 25 to September 4. For particulars see Wm. Gates, Ticket Agent, Boody House, or agent at Union depot.

Always go to Lamsons' for Trimmings; they show lots of fancy goods, but no fancy prices.

New Dress Trimmings. NEUHAUSEL BROS.

No Special Sales.

Every day the same. We never buy trash so as to make low prices, for we know that the customer is the loser in the long run. Good Goods, Low Prices, but no Special Sales at LAMSONS.'

New arrivals in fine Dress fabrics. NEUHAUSEL BROS.

Watch our counters for novelties in Silks and Dress Goods. LAMSON BROTHERS.

SPORTING.

American Association.

	W.	L.	P.	Per cent
Boston	76	32	108	.704
St. Louis	69	39	108	.639
Baltimore	57	46	103	.553
Athletics	53	47	100	.530
Columbus	49	57	106	.462
Milwaukee	45	59	104	.433
Washington	35	64	99	.354
Louisville	38	71	109	.349

Games Yesterday.

LEAGUE.

	Pitchers—	R	H	E
Cleveland	Beaten—	2	8	3
Boston	Clarkson—12		11	4
Cincinnati	Rhines—19		14	1
Brooklyn	Terry—	3	5	4
Chicago	Hutchinson—	6	12	2
Philadelphia	Esper—	1	1	2
Pittsburg	King—	7	13	2
New York	Barr—	1	6	1

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	Pitchers—	R	H	E
Boston	Haddock—	8	7	1
Milwaukee	Killen—	2	5	5
Athletics	Bowman—	2	7	3
Louisville	Meekin—	3	6	1
St. Louis	McGill—	8	7	5
Washington	Ehlejort—	8	9	5
Baltimore	Madden—11		14	2
Columbus	Gastright—	2	8	5

Amateur.

We the Foxes accept the challenge of the Ironville Unions, game to be played on the Auburndale grounds; game to call at 2:30 p. m. Answer in Saturday BEE.

The Emersons would like to know if the Independents will play last Sunday's game next Sunday, August 30, on the Forrer street grounds. Answer through to-morrow's BEE.

The Emersons would like to play the Mascots on the Forrer street grounds. Answer through to-morrow's BEE.

The Emmets would like to know if the Summits are going to play them Sunday, August 30.

The finest game of ball ever played in Mattimore, O., was played yesterday between the home team and the Toledo Grays. The score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Mattimore	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2
Toledo Grays	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3

Hits—Mattimore 3, Toledo Grays 9. Errors—Mattimore 2, Toledo Grays 5. Batteries—Mattimore, King and Kerins; Toledo Grays, Flickinger and Shroeppel.

The features of the game was Flickinger's home run hit in the last inning winning the game as there were two out, and the battery work of Flickinger and Shroeppel which worked like a charm.

Children Enjoy

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative and if the father or mother be costive or billious the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

Come to us for Reliable Black Silks; remember we take the risk not you. LAMSON BROTHERS.

Profit

No object. We must move the stock this month to make room for fall goods. KAPP'S, 415 Summit St.

Our store will be open until 9 p. m. on Saturdays. LASALLE & KOCH.

Two Grand Excursions

To the wonderful city of Middleboro, Ky., via Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R'y, Sept. 15 and 29, at a very low rate for the round trip. Don't fail to write or call on Geo. G. Clark, Land and excursion Agent.

We can save you money on Silk Umbrellas. LAMSON BROTHERS.

New Hosiery. NEUHAUSEL BROS.

See our assortment of Fall Jackets. NEUHAUSEL BROS.

Buckeye Route.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railway is the through car line with solid trains between Toledo, Columbus and the Ohio river. Also the short and direct line to Newark, Springfield, Zanesville, and all points in the Virginias. Direct connection and fast time for Washington, Baltimore and Old Point Comfort.

MR. KUMLER'S ESCAPE.

A Kick-a-poo Brave Offers Another Explanation.

Everyone has heard that Fred Kumler recently had a narrow escape while on a railroad train from some boys who had a pistol and shot at the car, breaking the window near which Mr. Kumler sat. He is very thankful that he escaped, and now that the danger has passed delights to tell the story and exhibit the gray hairs that made their appearance as the result of his temporary fright.

A few days since a Kickapoo Indian medicine man wanted to pitch his tent on some land Mr. Kumler had for rent. They bickered over the price somewhat and Fred interspersed thrilling stories of his hair-breadth adventure, thinking it might thrill and phase the brave.

Finally Mr. Kumler said:

"Mr. Kick-a-poo, you can't rent the grounds for ten dollars."

"Ugh?"

"Ten dollars," repeated John.

"Ugh?"

"Ten dollars."

"We give five."

"No; ten."

"Ugh; five."

"Yes."

"Ugh!" at last exclaimed the brave, "plate glass no save pale face. It be he hard cheek."

Mr. Kumler is now telling a new story on himself.

Nobby Dress Goods. CONNOLLY BROS.

Black Goods, new stock. CONNOLLY BROS.

New weaves in Black Goods. NEUHAUSEL BROS.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

BOOK FREE.

Call at 713 Monroe street for particulars.

SPECIAL sale of all ready made dresses left over from the spring season. Genuine bargains. All dresses below cost to make room for new fall goods. Over 339 Summit street. Opening Tuesday and Wednesday, September 1 and 2.

CRAWFORD Peaches, Lombard Plums, Clapp's Favorite Pears; we have them all; large stock every day this week. E. A. ROOD.

LADIES, visit the parlors of Mrs. Ida L. Smith and see the elegant Dress Goods (no two patterns alike) before you buy your fall suit. An elegant line of Feather Boas to match your costumes. Over 339 Summit street. Opening Tuesday and Wednesday, September 1 and 2.

THE time to get furniture below cost is now at Hager's closing out sale.

MRS. IDA L. SMITH, the popular Dressmaker, is at home taking orders. Work resumed September 1. 339 Summit street. Opening Tuesday and Wednesday, September 1 and 2.

CLAPP'S Favorite Pears, the choicest table pear grown. Peck baskets right for eating; try a basket for Sunday recreation of E. A. ROOD.

MRS. IDA L. SMITH has returned from her summer vacation, and is at home to her many friends and customers. Ladies should call early, and make their engagement for fall work. Over 339 Summit street. Opening Tuesday and Wednesday, September 1 and 2.

HAGER'S Closing Out Sale is no humbug. "Everything goes" below cost.

EARLY Crawford Peaches, peck baskets; very choice; 50 baskets for Saturday at E. A. ROOD'S.

LADIES should see the elegant display of ready made imported dresses brought on and shown at the parlors of Mrs. Ida L. Smith, over 339 Summit street. Opening Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 1 and 2.

REWARD OF $10.

I will pay the above reward to any person who will catch any one stealing Fruit, Shrubs or Flowers in my yard. Watch them and you can soon earn the above sum. T. P. Hart, 239 Morris St.

PEARS, Plums and Siberian Crabb Apples are in their prime; largest stock in the city to select from. E. A. ROOD.

AUCTION!

Auction Market Space, Saturday, August 29, 10 a. m. Furniture, Carpets and Bedding.

W. G. ALEXANDER, Auctioneer.

DETROIT EXPOSITION.

"Drummers' Day," Saturday, August 25, 1891.

Train leaves Union Depot 8 a. m., leaving Detroit after the fireworks. Street cars will be in waiting on arrival of cars at Toledo.

Fare round trip, $1.00.

To-morrow

We will give you big values in Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery. CONNOLLY BROS.

Grand Central!

A First-Class Restaurant. MEALS 25 CENTS.

503 Monroe St., cor. Market Space

HENRY WEITZEL, Propr.

EXCITEMENT!

Is running high over the wonderful bargains offered in Cushing's Lawrence Ave. Sub-Division of 24 choice city lots, situated on Lawrence Ave., between Bancroft and Virginia Sts., one block from Monroe. These lots are in the most rapidly developing and by all odds the handsomest residence portion of the city, and

AT THE

low figure at which we are holding them at present, and with the improvements about to be made, they are the best investments in the Toledo market. To those desiring a home in a growing locality, where building restrictions insure a fine neighborhood, no such inducements are offered anywhere as in this sub-division The

OUTING CLUB

and the Monroe Street School are but a stone's throw from these lots, whilst the Electric Belt Line and Monroe Street Cars are within hailing distance. Call at our office and let us drive you out to see these beautiful lots before they are all gone. It will cost you nothing and we would be happy to do so.

CUSHING'S
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
612 MADISON STREET.

DOUGHERTY'S
NEW ENGLAND
CONDENSED

MINCE MEAT
THE ORIGINAL
and only Complete and Satisfactory Condensed Mince Meat in the Market.
Cheap Substitutes and Crude Imitations are offered with the aim to profit by the popularity of the New England.
Do not be deceived but always insist on the New England Brand. The best made.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

Peculiar

Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom. Peculiar in its strength and economy, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown. Sarsaparilla and has won for itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home,"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad Peculiar preparation ever attained so rapidly nor held so steadfastly the confidence of all classes of people. Peculiar in the brain-work which it represents, Hood's Sarsaparilla combines all the knowledge which modern research has To itself developed, with many years practical experience in preparing medicines. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Baron Liebig

The great chemist pronounced the well known Liebig Company's Extract of Beef made of the finest River Plate cattle, infinitely superior in flavor and quality to any made of cattle grown in Europe or elsewhere. He authorized the use of his well known signature as the trade mark of

LIEBIG COMPANY'S Extract of Beef.

For Delicious Beef Tea. For Improved and Economic Cookery.

LADIES
Who Value a Refined Complexion
MUST USE
POZZONI'S
MEDICATED
COMPLEXION
POWDER.

It imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. Removes all pimples, freckles, and discolorations, and makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It contains no lime, white lead or arsenic. In three shades; pink or flesh, white and brunette.

FOR SALE BY
All Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers Everywhere.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

A valuable PRIVATE MEDICAL WORK sent FREE (sealed) to the unfortunate, for home-cure of Night Emissions, pimples, lost power, vital urinary drain, emaciation and other vital evils of YOUTHFUL ERROR, and all forms of PRIVATE DISEASES

Address ... CLEVELAND, O.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has this day been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Margaret Jordan, late of Lucas county, Ohio, deceased.

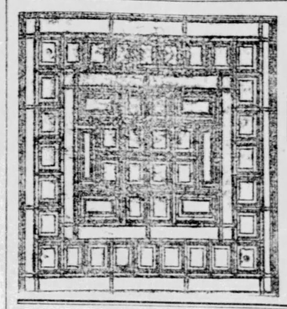
GOTTLEB STROBEL, Administrator.

Dated at Toledo this 23d day of July, 1891.

first pub fri aug21, 28sep4

DRINK GERMAN COFFEE

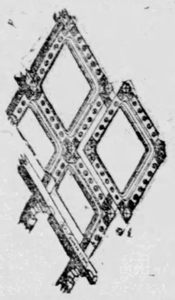
IT IS THE BEST.



Steel Ceiling!

Ask your Architect to specify the Kinnear Ceiling. It will not Crack or Fall Off.

We can furnish it in various designs. Our prices are made low so that you can afford to have it. See Boody House lobby. Write for prices.



THE KINNEAR & GAGER CO.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Legal Notice

Lucy Barnes, who resides at Preston City, Connecticut; Jacob Brenner, who resides at McKeesport, Pennsylvania; Margaret Voelker, Michael Brenner and George Bruckner, who reside at Hoesbach, Bavaria, in Germany; and the unknown heirs of George Brenner 2d and of John Brenner, deceased, and of Michael